The Courier-Journal.

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METZ SURRENDERED.

Bazaine Turns Over the Whole Army of the East to the Prussians.

His Officers and Soldiers Protest.

The Republicans Accuse Him of Treachery.

Various Opinions as to the Result of His Action.

Garibaldi Checks the Prussian Advance on Lyons.

Preparations for the Bombardment of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Surrender of Metz.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, October 27.—Your special correspondent at Ostend telegraphs that the statement received from Mercy Le Haute to the effect that upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving a cession of the French territory, or to be a party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of a civil war in France, Bazaine exclaimed that he would take all necessary responsibility himself. This was Wednesday night. Bazaine immediately sent a parlementaire through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles, at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night to Chateateau de Frescoty, where, early this morning, stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Metz.

The report adds that Gen. De Coffinierres, Commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was abundantly able to protract the defense into the winter. That the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible to imperil the possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance, both for the army and populace. Since the 15th of October the inhabitants had received daily rations of 4,000 grammes bread for adults, 200 grammes bread for children, and 100 grammes for infants.

German Losses in the Siege.

A correspondent at Ostend says the total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles from the beginning of the siege is estimated at 45,000 men by battle and disease. The army of Frederick Charles consisted on the 20th of October of the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth army corps, with two divisions of Landwehr attached to the Ninth army corps, making a total of 140,000, artillery and cavalry included.

The surrender of Bazaine is stated to have been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for withdrawing the German armies from France and concluding peace.

The Marshal a Traitor.

The Republicans in London loudly declare that the Marshal is a traitor, and that he concerted his action with Prince Napoleon, the Empress and King William, and that the Government at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace proposed or signed by him.

In spite of the rumors about the surrender of Metz the French loan has advanced in price all day. M. Lourier is arranging for the expenditure of a large amount of the loan for the purchase of arms at Birmingham.

Particulars of the Surrender.

[Tribune Special.]

The special correspondent of the Tribune, before Metz, telegraphs on the 26th: Five days ago General Coffiniere, Commandant of the City and Fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine, commanding, encamped outside, that he could supply no more provisions, and that they must shift for themselves, whereupon Bazaine ordered his pickets in, and tacitly allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two, who were accepted by the Prussian outposts as prisoners. Larger bodies were refused. On the afternoon of the 24th trustworthy information came from Metz by a civilian spy that an outbreak en masse would be made during the night towards Gravelotte, as Bazaines offer to capitulate with his army alone had been repeatedly peremptorily refused. The outbreak was to be made without hope of saving any portion of the organized troops, but simply to enable those surplus mouths to get behind the German lines and force the Germans to take them prisoners, whereby the fortress might hold out a little longer with a small garrison. But at 7 o'clock in the evening Bazaine had succeeded in convincing General Coffincere that the inevitable bloodshed consequent on such an attempt would be too dear a price to be paid for a few days prolongation of resistance. A messenger was sent to Prince Frederick Charles intimating the intention in the fortress to capitulate. This was the first proposition ever made including the fortress and outside army. Accordingly at midnight the Prussian troops which had been massed silently toward Gravelotte received orders to retire to their camps.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon General Changarnier arrived and spent an hour with the Prince and departed much disturbed, excusing some absent-mindedness of his own, saying, "no wonder the Prince was so severe." By the arrangements of this meeting General Stiehle, Colonel Von Hersmig, Chief of Staff, and the Quartermaster-General of the Princes' Army, rode to Fescoy Chateau, three miles south of Metz, and just within the Prussian lines, whither the two French commanders, with Arombest, the second in command in the fortress, had been brought by a Prussian field post-chaise. The meeting lasted from six to seven o'clock in the evening, and resulted only at parting in an agreement that the disputed points would be discussed again at noon to-day. Matters, however, were so far advanced that the second corps received orders to march for Paris yesterday noon, and started early in the evening. Other troops were concentrated at the nearest attainable points to Metz last night to prevent a disorganization en masse. Bazaine has lost the means of prolonging negotiations. All the way from Mars la Tours to Courcelles and from Ivay to Mezieres all the village quarters were lit up, and all the bivouac fires burning at 2 o'clock a. m. Moving masses covered the roads and fields. No disturbance occurred. None of the troops suspected the truth.

The Siege of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A correspondent at headquarters of the German army, writes on the 20th: The Saxons at Aulnay, Sexeran, Livry, Vertgaliant, and other points around the forest of Bondy are kept alert, night and day. At Chatenay and Sciouz the Bavarians are nightly disturbed by shells falling around them. The besiegers have not yet replied with a single cannon. No secret is made of the fact that they do not intend to commence until they have brought enough of heavy guns into position to bombard effectually. A number of guns have been brought up by a slow and painful process, having been dragged over common roads. Guns of a large calibre cannot be moved in that way, but must wait until the obstructions in the tunnel of Nanteric have been cleared and the bridge over the Marne at Lagny has been rebuilt. The latter work is nearly completed, but the former is not. When the guns are up nobody here has the slightest doubt as to the result. Still, the men are getting impatient of delay. It is provoking to have men picked off, one by one, and make no return. The casualties are not great, yet with the constant firing from the forts, the number is considerable in a week.

The Army at Lyons.

Various reports of the strength of the army at Lyons are received here. It is not credited that it amounts to any importance, and it is believed it can be readily destroyed if desirable, but the Germans are beginning to fall into the grievous fault of despising and underrating the enemy.

The Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Prince Napoleon, in this city, has written a long communication to the London journals contradicting the charge recently made by the News, impugning his loyalty to the Emperor and Empress. He denies having seen either Bourbaki or Boyer, who came to England on a mission from Bazaine to the Empress. He says he repeated personally to the Empress the expression of his devotion and fidelity.

News From Metz.

The news from Metz is interesting, and important rumors had again been current in the Prussian army investing that city, that Bazaine was dead, but they are now proven false. The activity of the garrison had greatly increased lately, and the Prussians have been compelled to destroy the bridge at Ans Sur Moselle as a precautionary measure. The French make vigorous sorties whenever they see the slightest opportunity for an advantage. They have also reopened artillery fire on the besiegers from the right bank of the Moselle, whereby the villages of Grigney and Coiney, which gave the Prussians shelter, have been utterly destroyed.

Among the persons lately arrested at Versailles by the Prussians, was Lessuud, formerly Secretary of the French Legation at Berlin, who delivered to the Prussian Government the French declaration of war. He was sent to Mayence.

No doubt the Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Arrangements are now making for transferring the national headquarters to Clermont, Department Pay De Dome.

The Policy of Starvation.

The Prussians are persevering in their starvation policy at Paris and Metz. All fugitives from those cities are turned back.

Thiers' Safe Conduct.

The English Government is still (soon) without a reply from the Prussian authorities to the request for a safe conduct for M. Thiers to enter Paris. England accepts this delay as an indisposition on the part of Prussia to grant an armistice.

For the Field.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Volunteers for the French army have arrived from Martinique.

The Mobiles of Toulon have been sent into the field. The National Guards are taking their places.

The French Debt.

M. Schneider, President of the last Corps Legislatif, in a letter to the financial agent of France, declares that the national debt must be held sacred by every Frenchman.

Royal Visitors.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

A History of the Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The following summary of the negotiations on the part of the neutral powers of Europe for an armistice is published from an authentic source: After reciting the determination of the neutrals to seize the first opportunity for mediation that presented itself, the document proceeds: Russia, on Jules Favre's visit to the Prussian headquarters, believed the long looked-for opportunity had arrived. At this moment the receipt of a Prussian note on the subject of the probable early starvation of Paris caused a change in the idea of the neutrals. When, however, they pressed the subject of mediation again, Russia held back on the ground that mediation unsupported by force would be worthless. The conditions of peace must be left exclusively to the belligerents. The course was still possible to convoke the National Assembly, which alone was competent to decide the question of peace or war. In view of these considerations it was England that proposed the armistice, and in this she was supported by all the neutral powers.

The Terms Which were Proposed.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Manchester Guardian gives the following terms of peace, which were proposed by England, Russia and Austria:

First—No cession of territory.

Second—The fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg to be razed.

Third—France to pay two hundred million francs indemnity. The neutrals are to guarantee peace.

Hopes of Success.

[Tribune Cable Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Saurier, delegate from the Tours Government, received a dispatch to-day from Tours intimating strong hopes of the success of the armistice negotiations.

King William Desirous of Mediation.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The Russian Minister at Tours has received a dispatch from Versailles assuring him of a safe conduct to Thiers, and that the King of Prussia shows a desire to accept mediation of the neutral powers.

FROM FRANCE.

The Prussians in Eure.

NONANCOURT, Oct. 27, via TOURS, 27.—The Prussians are at Dreux, in the Department of Eure, with twelve thousand men and much artillery. They are pillaging the shops there. They have also occupied St. Remy-sur-Avair.

The North of France.

LILLE, Oct. 24, via TOURS, 27.—St. Quentin has been evacuated. Amiens is not yet attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly, without commencing hostilities, and are now concentrating near Laon. The siege of La Ferte is also abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastily toward Paris.

Resistance.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—Gambetta has issued another circular to the Prefects of Departments, urging resistance to the enemy as the peculiar duty of the hour. Every town, village and hamlet should organize for resistance.

Thus far no safe conduct has been forwarded from Prussian headquarters for Thiers. It is asserted here that the Prussian disinclination in this respect proceeds from her fear of having the Parisians informed of the true state of affairs elsewhere in France. The Prussians have, thus far, taken extraordinary pains to conceal from the beleaguered city the capacity of France for resistance. From all parts of the country there comes but one expression—the hope that the government will accept no humiliating conditions as the price of peace. The journals of this city are unanimous that the only hope for fair terms lies in the indefinite prosecution of the war.

In the East.

In the East the Prussian army has been suddenly and decisively stopped. Their march upon Lyons has been checked by victories of the French under Garibaldi. The latter ever since he took command has acted vigorously, taken many prisoners and cannon and accomplished the object for which he set forth.

The Weather.

The weather has continued unfavorable for artillery movements for several days. The rain has fallen steadily, and most of the time high winds prevailed. This has been especially the case in the north of France.

The Prussians in Normandy and in the Vosges find it extremely difficult to move their artillery. It is remarked the more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter the more inhumanly they treat the French inhabitants, needlessly destroying their farming utensils, looms and manufactories, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and destroying what food they cannot eat or carry away. The Franc-Tireurs take advantage of the bad weather to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

The Mayor of Mont Didier has been dismissed from office for cowardice.

The Prussians at Dreux have levied a tax of 50,000 francs on the people.

Stenay, in the department of Eure et Loire, is also occupied by the enemy.

New Army to be Formed in Brittany.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—Keratry has ordered all the Mobiles in the Province of Brittany to concentrate at Mans to oppose the progress of the Prussians, who seem to be moving in that direction. It is understood that, when the troops are collected there, Keratry will organize them himself for an offensive warfare. Many regular troops will also be incorporated in this army. He has already issued a stirring proclamation to the Mobiles, promising that they shall have the best weapons and be well supplied with cannon and mitrailleuses. They are to be submitted to strict discipline. Unwilling hearts must remain away. Let only true Britons come, whose rallying cry shall be "God and the country."

Wagons under charge of the soldiers have gone through the streets of the city collecting supplies of all kinds for the inhabitants of Chateau D'Un, whose houses were burned by the Prussians. Subscriptions are also opened in their behalf.

Thiers.

It is announced that the Prussians have at last consented to offer Thiers safe conduct to Versailles but no further. Thiers has refused to avail himself of this as he must first confer with the Government at Paris.

Algiers Annexed.

The natives of Algiers have been declared citizens of France and the country, divided into three departments as follows: Algeria, Oran and Constantine, these making the total number of departments in France ninety-two.

No important military movements are announced by the Government. The Ministry is mute as to the army of the Loire.

Penalties for Traitors.

TOURS, October 27.—A newly appointed Director of Public Safety has issued a circular address to the Prefects of the several departments, announcing that such parties who furnish provisions for the enemy willingly, and with a hope of gain, are to be tried by court-martial as traitors.

Gambetta has also notified Prefects that they must impress upon Mayors of the various towns in their departments the positive duty of defending every town. Those who fail to do so will be dismissed, and the towns themselves officially denounced.

The People of the Vosges.

The inhabitants of the Departments Jura and Vosges have forwarded petitions to the authorities here against the acceptance of any peace based on the surrender of an inch of French territory.

The offices of the Governor and Lieut. Governor of Algeria are suppressed and a new government instituted under Prefects and an active Gov. General, who will be allowed to choose two deputies. Henry Bidier is appointed Governor General, with a salary of 50,000 francs. Gen. Lallemand is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The natives and Jews now there are declared citizens of France.

The Moniteur says: Persons desiring to send letters to Paris may send them to the Prefecture at Tours. The administration will forward them, as it is determined to break the blockade which the enemy is endeavoring to establish.

Affairs at Marseilles and Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—Information from Orleans says all the shops and stores are closed. The streets are deserted by the inhabitants. Women almost universally appear in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavor to dispel the gloom, but ineffectually.

At Marseilles affairs are more orderly. The journals which were suppressed have been allowed to reappear by order of Gambetta. The Civic Guard is less unruly, and the authorities and citizens apparently pay little regard to it.

Prussian Repulse on the Loire.

BLOIS, Oct. 26.—A strong column of the enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked a French reconnoitering party on the left bank of the Loire yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed after a short engagement.

In the Northwest.

ROUEN, Oct. 26.—The enemy, on leaving Gisor's, attacked Longchamps with nine hundred men and four mortars. They were beaten off by Franc-tireurs and other troops.

Chateau Dun.

VENDOME, Oct. 26.—It is said that there are still two thousand Prussians in Chateau Dun, eight hundred of which are cavalry. They also have two cannon.

Evacuation of Nogent.

TROYES, Oct. 26.—Nogent was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places.

Garibaldi.

Gen. Garibaldi is still at Dole, where, notwithstanding his indisposition, he personally superintends the organization of the free forces. He has collected a strong force, which is subjected to stringent discipline. Several sharp engagements have occurred with considerable losses on both sides.

Interview Between Thiers and Lord Lyons.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The journals announce a long interview yesterday between Thiers and Lord Lyons.

It is reported that Mazzine has left Italy and is on the way to Tours.

The English at Paris are under the protection of Washburne, as the British Charge has not recognized the republican government and has no authority to act.

Activity of Troops at Tours.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—There has been a great movement of troops here to-day. Railroads are wholly filled with them, transporting artillery to points.

The Loan.

Of the loan announced yesterday many shares have been subscribed to-day. The success of this financial measure increases the confidence in the government here.

Prussians Checked in the East.

Dispatches from Lyons report a decided halt in the advance of the Prussians in the eastern departments. The French force there have taken over 800 prisoners.

No news received of the military movements in the north where General Bourbaki is preparing to receive the enemy. Reports from Le Mans indicate the enemy advancing on that place and measures have been taken to check them.

FROM GERMANY.

The King Announces the Capitulation of Metz.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The King telegraphs to the Qeeen to-day as follows:

"This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated, with one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including twenty thousand sick and wounded. The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cambria Disaster.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The stern of the wrecked steamer Cambria has drifted ashore at Islay, Scotland. So far as known here, there is but one survivor of the disaster—McGartland.

The Spanish Crown.

It is reported that England, Prussia and Italy have acquiesced in the candidacy of Aosta for the Spanish crown.

The New French Loan.

The prospects of the new French loan are said to be very favorable.

An American Failure in China.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Late advices from Shanghai announce the failure of Overweg & Co. in the American trade.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The members of the majority in the Cortes passed a resolution for the assembling of that body on the 29th.

England's Specie.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £33,000 since last week.

The Duke of Aosta.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The foreign Ministers at Madrid have been advised by the Spanish Government of the nomination of the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and communicated the intelligence to their representatives. The Duke of Aosta has signified his acceptance of the crown in case of his election and the approval thereof by the great powers. It is certain that Prussia and England have committed themselves in his favor.

The Missing Boats.

The four missing boats of the Cambria were found empty to-day on Giaint's Causeway. No trace of the passengers or crew was discovered.

Greece and the French Republic.

Greece has recognized the French Republic.

French War Preparations.

The iron foundries and dock-yards of Marseilles are wholly devoted to the manufacture of cannon and mitrailleuse. All other work, including ship building, is suspended.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27, P. M.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds steady. U. S. coupons of 1862, 89⅞; 1865s, 88⅞; 1867s, 90⅞; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18⅞; Illinois Central, 114; Western, 29⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 8⅞@8⅞d; Orleans, 8⅞d. California wheat, 11s 2d; winter, 10s 3d; Milwaukee, 9s 10d; red Western, 9s 4d. Flour, 24s 6d. Corn, 29s 9d@30s. Oats, 2s 10d. Provisions and produce unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Linseed oil declining. Sugar, 28s 6d; afloat, 27s 6d@28s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum, 50⅞.

A $100,000 Fire.

SCRANTON, PA., Oct. 27.—An extensive fire occurred at Tunkhawnock, Wyoming county, this morning, which destroyed some twenty buildings, including the Hufford Hotel, Renshaw's buildings and Phillips & Rhoads' stores; also many of the principal business houses. Loss estimated at $100,000.

South Carolina Elections.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—The official count of the votes cast at the State election last week began Tuesday, and proceeds very slowly. The results so far substantially confirm the unofficial estimates.

Contributing a Horse to the Confederacy.

[From the Maysville Eagle.]

A suit of considerable interest, of Clarke Coulter against George Preston, was decided in the Circuit Court on Thursday. The suit was brought by Coulter originally against George Preston and his father, Ben. Preston, to recover the value of a horse Geo. Preston, then a minor, had taken out of Coulter's stable and carried with him to the Confederate army. The evidence showed that George Preston had met Coulter one day during the war and told him that he intended to join the rebel army, and the next night that he intended to come to Coulter's stable, get his horse and ride off with him. Coulter did not forbid it, but did not assent except by looks and nods. Preston accordingly took the horse on the night in question, as he had informed Coulter he would do, the latter making no effort to prevent him. After Preston had gone Coulter was heard to say that he must be a d——d poor man who could not give one horse to the Southern Confederacy. Subsequently Coulter had some misunderstanding with Ben Preston and brought suit against him and George, but dismissed it as to the father. The case having been fully argued by counsel the jury brought in a verdict for defendant on the ground that Coulter had consented to the taking of the horse and had, therefore, no legal claim against Preston.

☞ The San Francisco Bulletin has this: "Passengers en route from Oakland, during the eight o'clock trip of the El Capitan, were highly entertained by a spirited combat between a seal and a flock of gulls near Yerba Buena. The birds swooped down upon the seal with military precision and regularity, advancing in single file, each falling to the rear of the line after making an assault. The seal, meanwhile, would cut up queer antics, splash about for a few moments and then dive under the surface of the bay. His reappearance was the signal for fresh assaults and angry cries by the birds. When last seen the combatants were nearing Yerba Buena, still waging their curious warfare."

☞ North Adams, Massachusetts, now manufactures a total of 1,710 cases of shoes per month in six factories. Of these, Sampson, with his Chinamen, turns out four hundred, and the striking Crispins' co-operative company one hundred.

ST. LOUIS.

A Literary Personage Convicted of a Penitentiary Offense—New Railroad—A Protest Against the Newport Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Judge Prim, of the Criminal Court, to-day, overruled the motion for a new trial of Adolph E. Kroeger, who was convicted some days ago for forgery in the third degree, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Kroeger is a gentleman of high culture, and a well-known writer on speculative philosophy.

Robt. A. Murray filed his petition in the Circuit Court to-day for $15,000 damages against Jno. Hatton for the seduction of his daughter, a blind and simple-minded girl.

The St. Louis and Southeastern railroad, which is to give St. Louis direct connection with New Albany, Louisville, and Nashville, is completed to Mount Vernon, Ill., 76 miles from here, and will be opened for business November 1st.

The Merchants' Exchange to-day adopted resolutions condemning any further construction of the bridge across the Ohio river, between Newport and Cincinnati, on the present plan, and urging Congress to prevent the construction of any bridge that obstructs or endangers navigation.

CINCINNATI.

A War on the Bunty-tailed Street Cars—The Bridge Question—Resignation of the Chief of the Lunatics.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—Some months ago the Passenger Street Railway companies, of the Third and Fourth street lines, cut off the rear platforms of their cars, and removed the conductors, compelling passengers to deposit tickets or fare in a box. This, on our important lines, created much dissatisfaction, which has continued. To-day the City Solicitor filed a petition, asking, in addition, to furnishing the annual lists of stockholders, that they be compelled to run cars with rear platforms, and with both conductor and driver, and asking for provisional restraining order against running cars in violation of a contract with the city, which required good cars, with all the modern improvements.

The Directors of Longview Lunatic Asylum to-day accepted the resignation of Superintendent Langdon. No successor was appointed. The committee to examine his accounts report the money coming into his hands all accounted for.

General Warren and Col. Merrill, United States Engineer Corps, of the commission appointed by the Secretary of War to examine into the complaints that the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, as now constructing, will interfere with navigation, are expected to-morrow or next day.

A Mystery Exposed.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—In August last, Joseph McIntyre, a broker of this city, was attacked while entering his house, in Temperanceville, at night, by two masked men, who fired at and attempted to kill him. Mr. McIntyre having been attacked in the same manner in March, was prepared for the assault, and wounded one of the party. Detectives have arrested Amos Maitland, the nephew of Mr. McIntyre, as one of the parties, and have traced a number of burglaries to him and connected him with a gang of desperadoes, who have been charged with many similar crimes in this city.

A Novel Gas Supply.

ERIE, PA., Oct. 27.—This city was lit on Wednesday night by natural gas, obtained by the Erie Gas Company from a well sunk near their works. Thirteen gas wells are now in successful operation in various parts of the city. They are used mostly to furnish fuel and lights to manufacturers. Other wells are being sunk. The gas is found at an average depth of 550 feet, and the average yield per well is upwards of 20,000 cubic feet per day.

The Ex-Mayor of Richmond Sent to the Penitentiary.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—In the City Court ex-Mayor George Cahoon was convicted of uttering a forgery, and his punishment assessed at four years in the State prison. The case was one which the prisoner, with others, had by forged note defrauded the State of $7,000, the value of an escheated estate. His counsel will ask for a new trial.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

HUNTINGTON, PA., Oct. 27.—A locomotive on the Huntington Broad Top railroad exploded this evening. Jerry Wertz, engineer, was blown to pieces, and a boy named Dan'l Heck fatally injured.

The postoffice was robbed last night of $200 worth of stamps and $300 in money.

An Editor Convicted of Libel.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Albert Morgan, editor of the Sunday Express, was convicted of libel on State Constable Dean, but the case was appealed.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

T. Buchanan Read's Humbug in Chicago—The Great American Barn-Burner in the Act of Attacking An Undefended Rear.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Sheridan (Gen. Phil.) mounted his horse, and rode twenty miles; which was a good deal of an achievement—on the part of the horse. Read (Thomas Buchanan) mounted Sheridan and rode him twenty miles, with innumerable repetitions; which was a good deal of an achievement on the part of Thos. Buchanan. He rode him first in poetry, and then in paint; which was a double infliction. Then Thomas Buchanan and Sheridan—not, so far as we are aware, with the complicity of the latter—mounted a confiding and incautious public, and rode it, as a hag is supposed to ride a nightmare.

Thomas Buchanan is both painter and poet. He is just about as much poet as painter, and just about as much painter as poet. If he is not a great painter, therefore, he is not to blame for it; it is simply because he is not a great poet. And if he is not a great poet, it is no fault of his; it is simply because he is not a great painter. His admirers in paint and poetry, wondering at the versatility of his genius, long endeavored to find a common term with which to give expression at once to his artistic and his literary excellencies. Crowned, at length, with success, they discovered the coveted symbol in the word putty. Thomas Buchanan is a puttyist in poetry, and a puttyist in paint. He is justly entitled to the praise of standing at the head of the puttyistic school in both; which is a very high eminence.

Sheridan rode his horse; Thomas Buchanan rode Sheridan, and both together they rode and are riding the public. It is the first performance that Thomas Buchanan has, in immortal putty, illustrated. Thomas Buchanan is a profound admirer of Sheridan; a sense of justice has constrained us to reserve our reverence for the horse. Thomas Buchanan thinks that Sheridan did it; we feel very confident that it was the horse that did it. His conception of the event is, therefore, we regret to say, slightly different from ours—he regarding it as a sublime example of human heroism; we as a fine display of equine muscle and endurance.

The literary putty preceded, by several years, the artistic. Indeed, it was not until the former had ceased any longer to awaken auditory enthusiasm—so ungrateful are Republics and Republicans—that the latter made its appearance. In the puttyistic succession, the last may properly be regarded as a sort of renaissance of the first; the imago, of which the other was the chrysalis. Of this, it is only necessary to say that, if its entry was greeted with applause, its exit was the occasion of a sense of relief nearly allied to pious gratitude. Delivered with spasmodic elocution and convulsive gesticulation in the attenuated treble of the author, it bore, as nearly as material corresponds with immaterial phenomena, a resemblance to the intermittent passage through a quill, of a current of extremely weak water gruel, and was very apt to excite corresponding emotions of a physiological description in the auditor.

Thomas Buchanan, his great picture, is now on exhibition in this city. It is, in one sense at least, a great picture; occupying some two hundred or more square feet of canvass, which, in its original state, was not without real value. In one sense, also, it is high art; being located in one of the upper stories of a building of no insignificant altitude. It is furthermore, in one sense, a very fine painting; the hues being brilliant enough to convey the most intense satisfaction to the heart of a Lowell calico-printer. It is a work of genius also; a revolutionary work, in which the old and musty canons of the pictorial art—the traditions of ages of medieval barbarism—have been boldly and wisely disregarded. This is perceptible especially in the perspective; wherein a degree of justice hitherto unknown has been done to the subsidiaries. This is effected by making the figures in the back about the same size with those in the foreground: a thing which no artist of modern times—at least since the age of Hogarth—however eminent, has dared to execute.

The figures in the foreground are the hasty Sheridan, mounted upon his heroic charger; those in the background are the staff, also mounted. Here, again, injustice is done to the horse of the story: for if other horses performed the same journey in the same time, the glory which would otherwise attach to the one, must be divided among several. So of the men: if not merely one, but a dozen, rode twenty miles, where is the specialty which makes the act exceptional?

In one respect justice has been done to the charger: the artist has given to his countenance a force and determination which he has denied to that of the rider; but, as if to compensate for this, he has bestowed upon the quadruped an assortment of limbs, which, however striking in their arrangement, would be apt to operate inconveniently in practice, and render the work of locomotion rather picturesque than progressive. In the attitude of the mounted general, however, he has risen high into the regions of poetic inspiration: representing him as flourishing his sword in a distracting manner, as if contemplating an assault upon the undefended rear of the flying animal. In conclusion, we feel compelled to confess that we have done but inadequate justice to the very remarkable picture and its very remarkable author, who, we hope, will be more than compensated for our deficiencies by the judgment of an intelligent and appreciative public.

WASHINGTON.

Extent and Equipment of the New York Army.

Reinforcements Going Forward Daily.

The City to be Taken by Storm in Case of Resistance.

Explosion of the St. Clair Canal Sensation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE ST. CLAIR CANAL AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Humphreys, of the Engineer Department, received a letter from Col. Crane, detailing the whole circumstances of the St. Clair canal matter, and ridiculing the statements of serious intentions on the part of the British steamer in entering the canal. Before doing so permission was asked and given, on account of the difficulty of passage by another route.

THE NEW YORK ARMY.

The authorities hesitate to give any information concerning the number of the Federal forces to be employed in New York on the 8th of November, but a careful survey of the orders which have been issued in this matter places the number at very nearly 4,000. It is not denied at the War Department that the troops and marines will be called out on the very first indication of disorder.

COX AND THE PRESIDENT.

The question of Secretary Cox's retirement has dwindled away and no interest is now manifested in what has transpired. The secret history of the affair is still shrouded in mystery, and the only parties initiated, outside of the President and the Cabinet, are the members of the Republican Executive Committee, who were in the beginning responsible for the Cabinet disaffection. The truth will leak out before long, but certainly not until after the election next month.

COMMISSIONER DELANO

will leave Washington for Petersburg, Virginia, in a few days, to take the stump in favor of the Radical candidate for Congress from that district.

COL BRISTOW,

of Louisville, was sworn into office to-day as Solicitor General of the Department of Justice. This is the law office created at the last session.

CONSUL TO HONOLULU.

C. S. Mattoon, of Columbus, Ohio, recently appointed U. S. Consul to Honolulu, has received his instructions, and will leave soon for his post of duty.

[To the Associated Press.]

COL. BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, recently appointed Solicitor-General, arrived to-day and paid his respects to the President.

CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,145,146.

CIRCULAR TO ASSESSORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to Assessors, directing them to request all liquor dealers, rectifiers, and other persons having distilled spirits in their possession not in a bonded warehouse to render a statement of the quantity of liquor on the 16th of November next; showing how much brandy, gin, rum, whisky, highwines, alcohol, and fruit brandies, and distinguishing between imported and domestic spirits.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

In consequence of a protracted interview, known to have been held between the President and Postmaster General Creswell yesterday, public opinion inclines to the belief that the position of Minister to England has been tendered Mr. Creswell. Notwithstanding this impression, Mr. Creswell denies the statement. Mention is again made of General Schenck and General Butler in the same connection, but as nobody knows the contingencies that may arise, all speculation is now at fault. It is authoritatively stated, however, that the English mission was indirectly offered to Wendell Phillips and by him declined.

THE TROOPS FOR NEW YORK.

So much of the order from the War Department as directed the Superintendent General of the recruiting service at New York to forward two hundred recruits to the 4th infantry, Department of the Platte, is revoked, and orders issued to assign to the 8th infantry, upon the arrival at David's Island, all the recruits now at that post.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The Secretary of the Navy has no apprehension for the safety of the Shenandoah.

RETRENCHMENT.

The indications are that the reduction in the number of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue will reach 600, or over 25 per cent., a saving of nearly $8,000,000 annually.

CHICAGO.

Congressional Nomination Declined—Fatal Distillery Accident—Run Over by a Train.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—It is understood that Hon. Thomas Hayne declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third district.

Archibald C. Leckie, of the firm of Leckie & Co., distillers and liquor dealers in this city, who was engaged on Monday last, at Lena, Ill., in putting a distillery in operation, fell into a large tub filled with boiling water, and was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours.

Wm. Bandenfell, residing at South Bend, Ind., was run over this morning, near Taylor's, by a train on the Michigan Southern railroad, and was so seriously injured that he died in two hours.

A Terrible Affair—A Boy's Head Chopped Off, and Four Men Killed in Consequence.

CHICAGO, October 27.—The Western Union (Iowa) Gazette has a letter from Benton county, saying that Wash. Campbell, having a barn to raise, invited a number of neighbors to help him. For the purpose of supplying his friends with dinner, he killed a sheep and hung it up. While the men were working on the barn, two boys discovered the sheep's head on the ground, when one said to the other, "here is where the sheep was killed; here is the head and this is the ax the head was chopped off with, put your head down and I will chop it off." The boy did as directed and just as the ax was raised Mrs. Campbell discovered them and screamed. This attracted the attention of the men who were at the moment lifting a heavy timber, and the falling of the ax upon the little boy's neck so startled them that several loosened their hold on the timber, and it fell, crushing four men. The boy was killed also by the ax.

Railroad Accident in Maine.

BATH, ME., Oct. 27.—An accident occurred this afternoon on the Portland and Kennebec railroad, near East Brunswick. An empty platform car, attached to the tender of the passenger train, was thrown from the track down a steep embankment, taking with it the baggage car, and throwing the rear and one of the forward passenger coaches from the track and tipping the rear passenger car over on its side. The conductor, at the moment of the accident, sprang to the brake, and was afterwards found dead beneath. No person in the passenger car was much injured. The following persons were in the baggage car. Geo A. Crawford, conductor, instantly killed; Capt. E. McLeon, Bath, badly cut about the head, but hoped not fatally; John Costigan, Bath, scalp wound; H. T. Tibbetts, Bath, three fingers jammed off and shoulder bruised; G. P. Powers, Bath, scalp wound and leg bruised; M. Flagherty, thigh and knee badly bruised; James E Riggs, express messenger, Bath, scalp wounds and side bruised; D. Bleein, slightly bruised; a daughter of Wm Plummer, Damarscotta, slightly bruised; Solon Cahall, Bath, wounded on head.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—This was the third day of the Chickasaw Jockey Club races. In the free handicap dash, three miles, all ages, Club purse, $500, Morgan Scout was first, Defender second, Emma Marratta third and Julia Cowan fourth. Time—5:38.

The race for the Club purse, one-mile heat, all ages, resulted as follows:

Regent	1	1
Bijou	4	4
Frank Cheatham	3	2
John Kilgour	2	3

Time—1:48¾, 1:50¾.

In the first race Defender was the favorite, but Scout was an easy winner. In the second, Moriacchi, the favorite, was sick and withdrawn. The attendance was good, and the weather clear and warm.

Rain and Snow on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—There were heavy rains in the southern portion of the State, and ten inches of snow in Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of the United States Army—Political Matters—The Episcopalians—Jackson the Manslayer Convicted—American Bible Union—The Jewish Rabbis Protest Against the Indiana Divorce Laws—Etc., Etc.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—An important movement among the Episcopalians was commenced yesterday in a meeting at St. John's church of the Federative Council of the Protestant Episcopal church of the State of New York, representing five dioceses, of which the church in this State is composed. Bishop Potter presided, and delivered an address.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Mrs. Matilda A. Moody, in February, 1866, sued George A. Osgood for $10,000 damages, for injuries inflicted upon her by reason of the plaintiff running over and knocking her insensible with his vehicle on the track of the Eighth-avenue cars at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. At that time the jury awarded her $3,500. A new trial was granted on appeal by the defendant, and the case yesterday came up before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, who refused to dismiss the complaint.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK ARMY.

Preparations are being made at the Marine barracks for occupation by detachments of marines from Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston navy-yards. There will be about eight companies of marines, called here to remain until the election is over, in pursuance of orders from Washington. The force now in barracks numbers about three hundred men, all in a high state of efficiency. The re-enforcements to be sent here will, doubtless, swell the forces to seven or eight hundred men.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

In the Jackson trial to-day a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree was returned by the jury. The Recorder deferred the sentence to Monday week.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION

has adjourned, after the passage of a resolution recommending similar meetings in Philadelphia and Chicago.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Republican and Democratic Executive Committees to-day, letters were read from various parts of the State, giving encouraging reports.

FOURTEEN

Japanese arrived to-day from San Francisco. Most of them go to Europe for five years' schooling. Only two remain in this country.

DAN. PFEIFFER,

the well known horse trainer, was mortally injured to-day by being thrown from a sulky at Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

Edward Jaquines and John Murphy, two Democratic Inspectors, have been held to bail for registering two men who had been peremptorily challenged.

THEO. ALLEN.

An attempt will be made to-morrow, by counsel, to have Theo. Allen admitted to bail under the operation of a writ of habeas corpus.

Governor's Island is still rigidly quarantined.

ONLY TWENTY PERSONS,

thus far, during the campaign, have been naturalized in the U. S. Courts.

THE DEMOCRATS

had a grand torchlight procession to-night, estimated to contain 150,000 men, followed by immense ratification meetings at Tammany Hall, Union Square and Fourteenth street, at which speeches were made by Gov. Seymour, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, Hon. James Thayer, Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, and others. The demonstration was quite remarkable for size and enthusiasm.

A JEWISH MEMORIAL.

The Rabbis from different parts of the country, now in session in this city, have appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Governor of Indiana, asking him to use his Executive influence with the Legislature to have the divorce laws repealed as they now exist in that State and to have proper laws substituted. Preliminaries were also taken for the establishment of a high school for the education of Jewish ministers.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—P. M.

The ease in money towards the close was quite marked, and the supply of capital offering increased as the day advanced, and before the close of bank hours was considerably in excess of the wants of borrowers. Call loans have declined from 7 to 5 per cent, and there were some exceptional transactions at 4 per cent. Prime business paper, not discounted, 7 to 9 per cent, but anything not prime only passes at regular and much higher rates.

Foreign exchange is quiet and firm. The leading bankers ask 109⅝. The actual transactions were at 9⅛@9⅝.

The gold market is dull and lower; opened at 112 and closed at 111⅝@111¾. The borrowing rates were flat and 1-32 per cent, and for carrying 1 per cent was paid.

The gold clearances to-day were $53,000,000.

Government bonds are dull but firm. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 108 21-100@108 28-100. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113⅞@113⅞
Coupons of '62	112⅞@112⅞
Coupons of '64	111⅞@111⅞
Coupons of '65	111⅞@111⅞
Do new	110⅞@110⅞
Coupons of '67	110⅞@110⅞
Coupons of '68	110⅞@110⅞
Ten-forties	106⅞@106⅞
Currency 6's	111 @111⅞

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91	Old Virg'a	62
Old Tenn	60	Old N. Car	47½
New Tenn	60⅝	New N. Car.	27
New Virg'a	63		

The stock market was quiet and firm at the close. The fluctuations throughout the day were compassed within ½ per cent on leading stocks, and the only features were a sharp decline in Panama and Mariposa preferred. The fall in Mariposa was occasioned by the announcement that notices had been served upon the trustees of the certificates to sell the property, on account of the default in the payment of the interest. The continued decline in Panama is the natural result of the revolution in the carrying trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	68	Northwestern	80⅝
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	88⅝
Western U. Tel	39⅝	Rock Island	110⅝
Quicksilver	5	N. Jersey Cen't	108
Mariposa	5⅝	St. Paul	62⅝
Do preferred	9	Do preferred	80⅝
Adams Express	67	Tol. & Wabash	52⅝
Wells & Fargo	37⅝	Do preferred	75
American Ex	43⅝	Fort Wayne	93
U. S. Express	50⅝	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	42⅝	Do preferred	56
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	91⅝	Chi. & Alton	114⅝
N. Y. Cent'l, so'p.	86⅝	Do preferred	116⅝
Erie	22⅝	Ohio & Mis'sippi	31⅝
Erie preferred	45	C. C. and C.	80⅝
Harlem	133⅝	Burlington	150
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	93⅝
Reading	100	C. C. & I. C.	17⅝
Mich. Central	120⅝	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburg	108		

Sub-treasury balance, gold $64,225,073
Do. do. do. currency 9,972,592

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Proceedings of the Convention at Cincinnati—Adjournment Sine Die.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The Capital Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. On motion it was resolved to hear read the letter of J. W. Forney, but the document was not at hand.

The committee on resolutions reported in favor of the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, to some point as near as possible to the center of population, territory, production, and transportation, with reference to the future as well as present demands of the nation. Also to oppose further appropriations for new buildings in the District of Columbia, reaffirming the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, and recommending the appointment of a committee to memoralize Congress at the next session in favor of the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine the question of removal and relocation of the capital, and report at an early day.

Mr. Wm. Beach, of Ohio, offered a substitute declaring the agitation of the removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing a *sine die* adjournment of the convention.

A discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Hallam, of Kentucky, Forshey, of Texas, Reavis, of Missouri, Moonlight, of Kansas, Ambrose, of Nebraska, Scott, of Washington Territory, Coggswell, of Nebraska, Wayne and Griswold, of Ohio, Coy, of Illinois, Moore, of Ohio, Beardsley, of Iowa, and Black, of Illinois, in favor, and Beach and Williams, of Ohio, opposed.

The substitute was lost, there being only two votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Williams, of Ohio, moved to designate Cincinnati as the place for the capital, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

The resolutions were then adopted, with one dissenting vote.

The chair then appointed the following committee to memorialize Congress: Joseph Medill, Illinois; J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; Horace Greeley; W. M. Burwell, Louisiana; L. N. Reavis, Missouri.

On motion, an Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State and Territory represented, was appointed to take charge of the whole subject, and call conventions and employ other means, as deemed best. This committee organized with E. S. Harlan, of Illinois, as President; L. N. Reavis, of Missouri, Secretary, and Silas Bent, Treasurer.

A vote of approval of the action of Congress, in refusing to make appropriations for further improvement to public buildings in the District of Columbia, was unanimously passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

A Great Race in Prospect.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—A match has been made between two three-year olds for $25,000 a side, $10,000 forfeit, between a horse to be imported from England and an American horse. Both will be named within a month. The race will be a dash of two miles, to be run at the fall meeting at Jerome Park in 1871. In case either horse is not named within the time, a forfeit of $5,000 is to be paid, and the match be off.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton is dull and prices have declined; sales of 1,760 bales of middling uplands at 16⅝c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm: receipts 14,000 barrels; sales of 13,000 barrels; superfine $5 [illegible]; extra [illegible]; choice [illegible]; white wheat extra [illegible]; roundhoop Ohio [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]. Wheat, the demand is fair but at 1@2c lower rates; receipts 28,000 bushels; sales of 127,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring, old, [illegible]; No. 1 Chicago spring, new, [illegible]; winter red and amber Western [illegible]; red Illinois [illegible]; white Michigan [illegible]. Rye is dull but unchanged; sales of 4,000 bushels [illegible]. Corn is scarce and firm at [illegible]. Oats are steady with a moderate demand; sales of [illegible] bushels. Western [illegible]. Hops, the demand is fair and market firm; new [illegible]. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm. Sugar, the demand is good at full prices. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand. Rice is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Petroleum is dull and prices are drooping; crude 11⅞c, and refined 22⅞c. Spirits turpentine is quiet at [illegible]. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand. Pork is dull and prices are drooping; sales of 150 bbls of mess at [illegible]. Beef is dull; hams are heavy at [illegible]. Bulk meats are dull but unchanged; hams in pickle [illegible]. Lard is dull but unchanged; sales of [illegible] tierces of steam at [illegible], and kettle-rendered at [illegible]; also sales of 500 tierces, seller December, at [illegible], and 100 tierces each month, seller last half of January and February, at [illegible]. Whisky is dull and prices are a shade lower; sales of 200 bbls at [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool are active and firmer; flour per sail [illegible]; wheat per sail [illegible] and per steamer [illegible].

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat is dull and prices are 1c lower; new spring [illegible]; winter red and amber Western [illegible]. Rye is dull and prices are drooping. Oats are steady with a moderate demand: Western [illegible], and Ohio [illegible]. Corn is scarce and firm at [illegible]. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm. Pork is in good demand at full prices: sales of 500 bbls of new mess seller November, at [illegible], and seller December at [illegible]. Beef is unchanged. Bulk meats are dull and prices nominal. Bacon is dull and prices nominal. Lard is dull and prices are drooping; good on the spot [illegible], seller November [illegible]; seller December [illegible].

DRY GOODS.—There is a fair business doing at reduced rates for staple cottons, but the market is far from being active. Wamsutta prints are selling down to [illegible]; Amoskeag [illegible]; Oriental [illegible], and Clyde [illegible] by jobbers and agents. The following reductions were also made by jobbers to-day: Union checks, No. 50, from 25 to 22½c, and No. 20 from 22½ to 21c. [illegible] Hill's 4-4 bleached muslins from [illegible] to [illegible]; [illegible] Canton flannels are reduced from [illegible] to [illegible]; Hamilton stout [illegible]; Massachusetts [illegible] brown from 12 to 11c; Pemberton Y bleached from 10 to 10c, and Texas plaid osnaburgs from [illegible] to [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Cotton is dull and prices have declined; middling 15½c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; family [illegible]. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect: red [illegible]. Corn is scarce and firm; new [illegible]; old [illegible]. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is dull and holders are anxious to sell; fall [illegible]; Iowa spring [illegible]; Illinois spring [illegible]. Groceries are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rye is scarce and firm at [illegible]. Eggs are scarce and firm at 23c. Butter is dull and prices are drooping. Seeds are unchanged. Provisions are dull and unchanged; mess pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible] for shoulders and clear sides. Lard is dull and prices have declined; sales of new steam at [illegible]. Hogs are dull and prices nominal; holders are asking [illegible]; the weather is too warm to slaughter; there are about 10,000 hogs in the pens. Tobacco is scarce and firm; the first hogshead of new lugs sold to-day at [illegible]. Whisky is dull and prices have declined to [illegible]; closing heavy. Gold 111⅞. Exchange at par. Money market easy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is fairly active at [illegible]. Wheat, No 2 spring is unsettled and speculatively active, closing at [illegible] cash and seller the month; [illegible] for seller November; this afternoon the market was dull at [illegible] for seller November. Corn, No 2 is quiet at [illegible] in store; this afternoon the market was inactive at [illegible] for seller October. Oats, No 2 dull at [illegible]. Rye, No 2 steady at [illegible]. Barley is dull and prices have declined [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. Highwines are quiet at [illegible] for wooden and [illegible] for iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork, prices are nominal at [illegible]. Lard is weak at [illegible] for new. Green meats are neglected and prices nominal. Hogs are dull and prices have declined [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: [illegible] bbls of flour, 133,000 bush wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] bushels barley, [illegible] head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: [illegible] barrels flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] bushels barley, [illegible] head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Cotton is nominally lower at 14⅞@15c. Flour is weak but not quotably changed; superfine winter [illegible] extra winter [illegible]. Wheat, No 2 red winter, inspected, [illegible]. Corn, the demand is light but holders are firm; [illegible] for choice yellow. Oats are dull but unchanged at [illegible]. Barley is dull but unchanged at [illegible]. Rye is firm at [illegible]. Tobacco, hemp and bagging are unchanged. Provisions are firm; mess pork [illegible]. Bulk shoulders [illegible]; clear rib [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Bacon shoulders [illegible]; held at the close at [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Lard is unchanged. Cattle are unchanged at [illegible] for prime to choice. Hogs are dull at [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] bush barley, [illegible] head of cattle, [illegible] head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Corn is firmer; mixed [illegible]; white [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats are firmer at [illegible]. Bacon 15⅞c, 19⅞c, 20⅞c and 20⅞c. Sugar, prime [illegible]. Molasses, prime [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Other articles are unchanged. Cotton is lower; sales of 2,100 bales: good ordinary [illegible]; low middling [illegible]; middling [illegible]; receipts [illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool [illegible] bales; receipts proper [illegible] bales less than same time last season. Sterling [illegible]; sight drafts par to ⅞ discount. Gold 111⅞.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat is dull but unchanged: Western [illegible]. Corn is dull and the market is unsettled; mixed [illegible]. Oats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to [illegible]. Pork, the demand is fair and market firm; mess [illegible]. Bacon is scarce and firm; shoulders [illegible]; rib sides [illegible] and clear rib sides [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard is dull and prices are drooping at [illegible]. Whisky is dull but unchanged at [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn is dull and nominal: new yellow [illegible]. Oats, the demand is good at full prices, [illegible]. Petroleum is dull and prices are drooping; crude [illegible] and refined [illegible]. Whisky is dull and prices are nominal; in bond [illegible].

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—Petroleum, crude is quiet and weak; no transactions; on the spot or seller October [illegible]; seller November [illegible]; seller all the year [illegible] offered; none without buyers. Refined is dull but unchanged; on the spot or seller October [illegible]; seller November [illegible]; seller December [illegible]; buyer all the year [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Cotton is nominal; receipts 2,113 bales; exports [illegible] bales. Flour is unchanged. Cornmeal [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible]. Bacon shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible].

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Beeves number 2,850 head for this rainy day. The quality is inferior. Many Texans came direct to slaughterers and others are held back for to-morrow. Trade is more active but there is scarcely any advance. Texans are selling at [illegible], the Illinois at [illegible], and the best Kentucky cattle at [illegible]. There are no choice animals offering, and the market closes firm. Sheep number 4,300 head; lambs sell quick at better prices, or [illegible]; sheep at [illegible]; a car of Ohio [illegible]; a car of [illegible]; a car of Canada [illegible]; a car of [illegible]; deck of [illegible]; Canada lambs, [illegible]. Hogs number [illegible] head; they fell off yesterday but are strong to-day at [illegible] for dressed and [illegible] alive.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Cattle are more active and prices have advanced [illegible]. The receipts are light, only [illegible] cars to-day against [illegible] cars for the same day last week. [illegible] Indiana steers, averaging [illegible]; Ohio, averaging [illegible]; Kentucky red Texans, averaging [illegible]. Sheep and lambs, [illegible]. [illegible] for selected butchers' stock.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Beeves are inactive and prices easier, but quotations are nominally unchanged: first quality [illegible]; ordinary to medium [illegible]; inferior [illegible]; receipts [illegible] head; sales [illegible] head. [illegible] Hogs, the receipts are large and demand moderate at [illegible], with a downward tendency; receipts [illegible] head. Sheep, [illegible]; stock sheep [illegible]; receipts [illegible] head.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc11eodtf

RHORER & SPEED,

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

☞ Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc8 dim-1stp

BENNETT & BOURNE'S

Furniture Warerooms

ARE LOCATED AT

No. 66 Main Street, between Second and Third,

Two Squares Below the Galt House.

We Have a New and Elegant Stock!

Embracing some styles entirely new, and not to be seen in any other house in Louisville. Our stock of OILED-WALNUT CHAMBER SETS is worth looking at. Mattrasses made in the best manner, of every variety. oc16 d1stp&wlm

GOLDDUST STOCK AT AUCTION!

100 Head of High-bred Trotting Horses

Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Eden Stock Farm, 8 miles east of Louisville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d November, including fine aged Stallions, fine and fast-driving Horses, fine and fast Geldings, several elegant Saddle Horses, 20 Brood Mares stinted to Golddust, a large lot of fast young Stallions from 2 to 5 years old; 30 Fillies, 2, 3, and 4 years old. To be sold for cash, or four months' time, with negotiable note, well secured, with interest.

The speed, size, elegance, and general perfection of the Golddust stock are too well known to need comment. I think Rosa's trot in 2:37¼ is the fastest record for a two-year old; Golddust, Jr.'s, half-mile, 4 heats in 1:14 is the fastest record for a four-year-old. I think Rolla's last half-mile at Buffalo in 1:10 the fastest record for any six-year-old. I think his trot at Albany, when 8 years old, in 2:21, the fastest time for an eight-year-old. He is the only trotter that, in a match, has distanced his opponent in as fast time as 2:21 or 2:25.

Sale to take place on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1870, at my residence, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr.

☞ Full descriptive list can be had by applying to L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky. oc18 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

GEN. FRANKLIN........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. [illegible]

Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.

For New Orleans from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

THE MAMMOTH FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,

Jas. R. Pepper, Master, R. B. Fowler, Clerk.

LEAVES CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY MORNING, the 30th.

LEAVES MEMPHIS FOR NEW ORLEANS ON MONDAY, the 31st, at 5 p. m.

On arrival of the previous day's railroad trains from Louisville and Cincinnati.

☞ State-rooms may be secured by letter or telegram to the Captain on board.

For freight or passage apply on board. oc21 d7

Merchants' Packet

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, Paducah, and Tennessee River.

LeCLAIRE No. 2........Capt. A. BALLARD,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M.

THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

SILVER LAKE No. 4........TODD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

EDINBURG........BATCHELOR, Master,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

ROSE HITE........MATHER, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Express Line Packet For Cairo and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON, JAS. KENNISTON, Master,

Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

MARYMAN & CO., Agents.

Special Notice to Shippers.

The Kate Robinson will give through receipts to Memphis and New Orleans, and Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

MARYMAN & CO., Agents. No. 47 Fourth street.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

LeCLAIRE No. 2........AARON BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M., positively.

M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

The fine steamer

NAT. WILLIAMS........NOAH NEAL, Captain,

D. H. Claxon, Clerk.

Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply to

se15 Mo,We&Fri7 THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

LeCLAIRE No. ....BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet.

For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON........JAS. KENISTON, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master.....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves for the above and all way landings daily at 3 o'clock P. M. from the foot of Fourth street.

Leaves Madison for Louisville daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

MARYMAN & CO., Agents.

No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Merchants' Line.

For Tennessee River, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

LeCLAIRE No. 2........BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds of Carroll County, Ky.

BY authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, the county of Carroll has issued a limited amount of Eight per cent. bonds, which I am authorized to sell at Ninety and accrued interest.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with the privilege of redemption after four years.

The entire debt of the county, including this issue, is only thirty-two thousand dollars, and ample provision has been made for the prompt payment of interest and principal.

J. H. LINDENBERGER,

Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

oc8 eod1mistor1stp

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 129 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, attends to Collections in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds.

In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.

Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.

JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 d3m

C. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor

No. 68 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts.,

IS receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS ☞ Genio C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale

se13 eod3m

BRIDGE MEN.

GOOD top-men and trestle-men wanted; also laborers who can work aloft, at St. Charles bridge, St. Charles, Mo. oc5 d1m

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by coming or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc19 d4t

JUST RECEIVED,

From Europe, and will be positively sold at

New York Wholesale Prices:

200 new styles of Real Lace Collars and Hdkfs;
500 yds Point Applique Lace;
800 yds Guipure Lace;
60 doz French Embroidered Bands and Sleeves.

For BARGAINS call at

DORA SCHULZ'S,

oc8 d&Sat1st-1stp 103 FOURTH ST.

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth $15. Particular attention paid to the treatment of exposed nerves and ulcerated teeth, which renders them painless and useful for years. 13½ Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. oc8 SuW&Fim*-1stp

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

L. Giles, &c., against Bernard Gilger Adm'r. } In Chancery, No. 21,816.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 4, 6, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A parcel of ground and the appurtenances thereon in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Maple and Twelfth streets, and running east along Maple street 210 feet, thence south 120 feet, thence west 210 feet to Twelfth street; thence north with Twelfth street 120 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

oc26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. D. Scearce vs. M. Sonnebeck & Co. } In Ch'y. } No. 22,483
E. Meminghausen vs. the same } No. 22,508
M. Kamerer vs. the same } No. 22,509
Valentine Lesser vs. the same } No. 22,404

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT 31, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville.

Two lots or parcels of ground and appurtenances thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., being lots Nos. 11 and 12, in square No. 4, in Henderson's [illegible] subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville [illegible] said lots have each a front of 50 feet on the [illegible] south side of Prentice street by a depth of 150 feet [illegible]

Terms of Sale—C[illegible] in hand.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

oc26

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Medenbach against John Casey, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,317.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the south side of Breckinridge street in the city of Louisville, Ky., fronting 30 ft on said Breckinridge street and extending back same width in lines parallel to Preston street 180 ft to a 20-foot alley, and is the eastwardly 30 feet of lot No. 17 in square No. 9 the property mentioned in a deed recorded in deed book No. 94, page 107, Jefferson county clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

oc26 d5

PUBLIC SALES.

Valuable Stock of Hardware for Sale.

AS assignee of W. M. Marriner, bankrupt, I offer at public sale, at the store house recently occupied by said bankrupt, No. 143 W. street, north side, Louisville, Ky., between [illegible] and Fifth streets, beginning at 10 o'clock [illegible] the 31st of October, 1870, and continuing until [illegible] a full assortment of hardware, such as is kept in a retail store, including nails, spades, knives, saws, carpenters' tools, builders' hardware, &c. Also, at the same time and place, the iron safe, store-house, fixtures, including show-case, desk, &c. Terms cash.

oc18,29&31 STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Sale.

ON MONDAY, Oct. 31, at the Shelby [illegible] miles from the city, on the Shelby [illegible] broken mules, 5 good work horses, car[illegible] &c. The above stock will be sold low [illegible] we wish to close out.

oc28 d2* WM. L. HOLLIDAY.

Public Sale.

ON Friday, Oct. 28, 1870, at 10 o'clock [illegible] sell at public sale, at my residence, on [illegible] lar Level pike (branch of Shelby-street [illegible]) and one-half miles from the city, my stock [illegible] ing utensils, consisting of the following pro[illegible] viz:

5 good work mules, 2 horses, 1 choice cow; [illegible] fat hogs;

1 Champion reaper and mower, combined, [illegible] new;

1 Champion Mowing Machine, 1 good Grain Drill, 3 wagons, 2 buggies, plows, harrows, Cultivators, Corn-planter, &c., &c.

Also corn, corn-fodder, wood-beds, and a variety of other articles. Terms cash.

oc26 d3* WM. LINDSEY PRATHER.

Pensacola, Florida.

Splendid Opportunity for Investment.

The Pensacola City Company

Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870,

AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS,

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE

CITY LOTS!

Most eligibly located both for

Business and Residences.

WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. With a harbor unrivaled on the Gulf; with interior communication secured by railroads and every day improving; with commerce offering in all directions the principal seat of Gulf trade and enterprise; and with a climate so pleasant or so healthy. No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy.

A. E. MAXWELL,

President Pensacola City Company.

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, the 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of [illegible], with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late Jacob A. Dunlop, together with the lot of ground on which it stands.

Also brick two-story building on same lot.

At the same time and place, a lot, 170x150, fronting on Main street and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.

Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.

JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.

oc15 d12* JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the sale of unwholesome articles of food.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That no person shall bring into the city, or sell, or offer for sale, in any market, public or private, in any cattle, hogs, hog, or lamb, for slaughtering purposes, that are pregnant or in an unhealthy or unsound condition, nor any meat, fish, game nor poultry that is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or that for any other reason is judged to be unfit for human food. (The fact of any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb being in any stock-yard, or slaughter-house pen, it shall be considered that the same is being expected there for sale;) and the fact that any carcass, or part thereof, of any cattle, sheep, hog or lamb is found in any slaughter-house, or any public market, or any store, or place dressed and prepared as such meats usually are for market, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that the same is on sale; and no animal, nor any part thereof, nor any fish, game or poultry, that has been inspected and condemned by the Board of Health or any of its officers, shall be held, sold or offered for sale for human food in this city.

SEC. 2. No person or persons shall buy or offer to buy, for slaughtering purposes, in any stock-yard, street, or alley, or in any market, public or private, in this city, any cattle, hogs, sheep or lambs that are pregnant, or in an unhealthy or unsound condition.

SEC. 3. No meat of any kind shall be slaughtered, dressed, or place for sale, in any of the meat thereof, wholly or in part, within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley, or place in this city.

SEC. 4. No calf, pig, or lamb shall be slaughtered whilst in a feverish or overheated condition; and the meat of any such animal shall not be held, sold nor offered for sale for human food in this city.

SEC. 5. No person shall bring into this city, or sell, or offer for sale, any cattle that have been exposed to, or are affected with, the cattle disease, nor the meat nor milk of any such cattle. All such cattle, meat, and milk shall be confiscated and destroyed.

SEC. 6. No cased, blown, raised, plaited, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or wholesome meat, nor the meat of any animal that may have died of disease or accident, or fish, birds or fowls shall be held, bought, sold, or offered for sale in this city.

SEC. 7. No calf, pig, or lamb, nor the meat thereof, shall be bought, held, or offered for sale for human food in this city, which, when killed, was less than one (1) month old.

SEC. 8. No cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation, and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and good condition for food.

SEC. 9. Fish shall not be cleansed of their scales or entrails in any public market where they may be offered for sale.

SEC. 10. No person shall bring or send into this city for sale any milk without a permit to do so from the Board of Health; such permit to be furnished gratuitously by said Board to all applicants on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk be sold within the city limits, and subject to the approval of the Health officer.

SEC. 11. All milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and the number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 12. Grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale is obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

SEC. 13. No person shall offer or have for sale in this city any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that are fed upon distillery swill, or that are kept tied up in stables, or that are fed on garbage, swill, or other like deleterious substances, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

SEC. 14. No person shall sell, hold, or offer for sale, or bring into the city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruits.

SEC. 15. Any person or persons violating the provisions of any section of this ordinance, on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each offense [illegible] twenty (20) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars in the City Court.

SEC. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

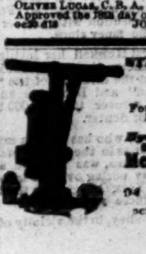
SEC. 17. This ordinance to take effect after its approval and publication in the daily papers ten consecutive days.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C. CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A. WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

Approved the 19th day of October, 1870.

oc20 d10 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.



STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, POWER PUMPS,

For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns.

Hydraulic Presses, &c.

SAD AND DOG IRONS.

McGowan Brothers,

F. & M. CO.

Send for Circulars.

94 and 96 Elm street, CINCINNATI, O.

oct5 d&w3m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $12; two months, $20; three months, $26; every other day one month, $10; two months, $16; three months, $22.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 20 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 [illegible]
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

New crop tobacco is going into Owensboro in considerable quantities.

A negro man, near Payne's Depot, caught a coon one night last week that weighed 18 pounds.

The meeting at the Great Crossings Baptist Church closed on Monday night with twelve additions.

The six butchers of Owensboro sell weekly the carcasses of thirty beeves, forty sheep and forty hogs.

Hog stealing and meat-house robbing are still active in the Bluegrass counties, and the people up there are beginning to suspect that niggers will steal.

In view of the action taken by the Federal District Court at Louisville, Judge Sisk, of Hopkins county, has declined to qualify, and a new election for County Judge will be held November 8th.

In the fight on Lytle's Fork, between John Howard and Albert J. Powell, of Scott county, Howard was not killed as at first reported, but is in a fair way to recover, though badly cut in four or five places.

Daviess county is out of debt and intends to get through 1871 on a poll-tax of two dollars without any *ad valorem* levy whatever. Her negro pauper fund of $500 is to be applied to colored school purposes.

A colored man by the name of Ralph was accidentally shot Wednesday last, near Hartford, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, and was taken to Owensboro, where he died from the effect of the injury on Saturday.

A stranger, supposed to be a released penitentiary bird, played the part of a bogus U. S. officer at Georgetown last week, threatened to reconstruct the town, and diddled the patriotic Africans of that vicinity out of about $100 borrowed money.

The Owensboro Monitor says that the killing of the German picture seller from Louisville, at the Hartford fair, "was a most wanton murder, and without one mitigating feature to relieve it." He was a quiet, sober, inoffensive man, and was shot down by some one of a party of young men in a saloon which he was quietly leaving after having purchased a cigar. It is strange that the perpetrator cannot be discovered.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

New Orleans has a ferocious female.

The wild geese are going southward.

Memphis is said to be distressingly dull just now.

A slight frost was perceptible at Mobile on Saturday.

The Georgia gin-houses are suffering from incendiaries.

The pickpockets have good fields and fine crops in Atlanta.

Thieves are playing a successful engagement in Dalton, Ga.

Pensacola, Florida, has raised the quarantine against New Orleans.

Atlanta has now got a pair of fowls said to be a cross between a turkey and a guinea.

There are six hundred and five convicts in the Nashville penitentiary.

Large quantities of dried fruit are being shipped from Nashville now.

The late drouth in New Orleans has suggested the idea of water-works.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) people are eating sugar cane at three cents a stalk.

John Wm. Dickinson, Esq., the British Vice Consul at Savannah, died Sunday.

T. E. C. Brinly, the great plow man, is pocketing premiums at the Atlanta fair.

The Maryland-Virginia oyster war is over. The Virginia Legislature declared peace.

A Savannah man, who had nothing better to do, kicked his wife in the stomach and she died.

A "Total Abstinence and Library Association" is one of the goods which has come out of Savannah.

A Georgia darky, to whom Bullock mailed a magistrate's certificate, had sense enough to send it back.

Bainbridge, Georgia, is bragging of its pretty girls, and will probably enter a few of them at the State fair.

It is proposed to place a memorial window in the Church of the Advent in Nashville to the memory of General Lee.

Cherokee county, Ga., having had good crops of corn and cotton, is about to squander the receipts on a railroad.

The citizens of Wilkes county, Georgia, have resolved to wear crape for thirty days as a mark of respect for Gen. Lee.

Major William P. Williamson, who was chief engineer of the Confederate navy during the war, died in Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday.

Rev. D. Shaver, D. D., editor of the Atlanta Christian Index, has been called to take pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Newnan, Ga.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel Publishing Company has bought the Banner of the South. Father Ryan will be editorially connected with it.

A member of the Nashville City Council under Alden's administration has been arrested for committing an outrage on the person of a colored man's wife.

Dr. W. N. Wright, of Carroll county, Tenn., a member of the late Constitutional Convention, was married on the 6th instant to Miss Erin Hannah McNeill, of Paris, Tenn.

The roller-skating carnival at the Montgomery, Alabama, rink, for the benefit of the Mobile sufferers, was a success. Mr. Fenton, well known in connection with Glover Hall, in this city, did the fancy steps.

Attorney-General Heiskell has instituted a suit in the Chancery Court, in Knoxville, Tennessee, against the directors of the "Mineral Home railroad" and Exchange and Deposit Bank, to recover the $150,000 bonds issued by Governor Senter.

An Atlanta local, who has been a mystery to his contemporaries in the way of startling and original sensations, was found in a back alley the other day poring over the latest editions of the New York Ledger and the Police Gazette. "And there was light."

A Mr. E. H. Lindley, in the vicinity of Powder Springs, Ga., has made twenty seven bushels of wheat per acre on land which has been in cultivation for thirty years. On the same land he will make five hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre the present season.

The negroes of Jefferson county, Florida, are on the rampage. On the 19th they marched down the public road near Monticello, ordered carriages with ladies in them out of the way, and finally fired on Mr. Alvin May, one of the most respectable citizens of that vicinity.

The Richmond papers contain an invitation, signed by Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Randolph, widow of Gen. Randolph, Confederate Secretary of War, and other distinguished ladies of that city, asking co-operation in the work of erecting a monument to Gen. Lee. The statue is to be of bronze, of the best workmanship, and to be erected in the Soldiers' Home of Hollywood cemetery.

The local of a Little Rock paper, in speaking of a concert at that place, says: "Mrs. Ludwig, with her magnificent and skillfully-managed voice, brought down the house IN SEVERAL PIECES." And again: "Miss Lynch took the house by storm with her sweet, mocking-bird-like rendering of the 'Flower Song' by Faust, and was recalled, as was Mrs. Ludwig, IN SEVERAL PIECES." If that house didn't come to smash, the ladies in question must have been in a bad fix.

It is said that Lieutenant Brooks, distinguished among the scientific naval officers of the United States before he joined the Confederate navy, and who is now a professor at the Military Institute at Lexington, predicted the late flood a day before the rain commenced, and proved his faith in his prediction by removing his boat from its usual fastening on North river to a place entirely out of reach of the flood. He arrived at his conclusions from consulting his barometers.

This is a fair specimen of the vengeance with which they commit suicide in Kansas City. A man in the third story of a hotel fastened one end of a leather strap around his neck, and tying the other end to a bed-post, sat far out on the window-sill and shot himself. The wisdom of this plan is evident, from the fact that if the shot failed, he would have fallen out of the window and been hanged by the strap, and if the strap broke he would have gone to the pavement and been a bad mess for the undertaker.

One night not long ago a sick young man in Hartford, on being told that he was about to die, requested his mother to deliver his body to the two doctors present, to be dissected for scientific purposes. The doctors went home, the young man's case took a favorable turn before morning, and he is now nearly well. Hereafter those doctors, who thus lost a valuable corpse through their own carelessness and inattention to business, will, no doubt, stand by their patients under such circumstances until quite certain that they have "a dead sure thing of it."

Speaking of the sending of troops to Alabama to control the elections in that State, the Mobile Register says:

The thought has been thrown out that General CRAWFORD is playing a part of guilty ambition in this military movement. We take leave to doubt and disbelieve it upon any such testimony as we have seen, and especially in the face of what we know of his antecedents. The General AMES game in Mississippi may be a tempting one to men of a certain mold. But no truly honorable man can desire to emulate an example that brings final disgrace as the price of present official elevation. The name of Gen. AMES and of all who have climbed ambition's steps by crooked paths and sordid means will be a stench on the pages of the future history of these times. We hope and predict better things of Gen. CRAWFORD. He is a soldier and must obey orders. But we cannot believe that he will shape the power confided to him to thrust himself as a high civil officer on an unwilling constituency.

We are assured by one of the most reliable New York journals that General CRAWFORD, with the help of the carpet-bag Senator WARNER, labored assiduously for his own appointment as commander of the revolutionary bayonets that have been sent to overawe the people of Alabama, and it is hardly probable that he did this merely for the fun of the thing. We have already suggested that he is in pursuit of a seat in the United States Senate, as his predecessor, Gen. SWAYNE, was at one time, and the Register will live to see the force of the suggestion.

A few days ago we copied from the New York Evening Post, one of the most reliable Republican journals of the country, an article fastening upon the President and a few corrupt politicians the responsibility for the resignation of Secretary Cox, the sole ornament of the Cabinet. The Washington special of the Post says in reference to the article that "it meets with the hearty approval of the better class of Republicans here, who feel that the Republican party has been greatly injured by the forced retirement of General Cox." The Post's special adds that "there is also a good deal of private talk as to the President's action some days ago in having the Times correspondent make an authoritative statement that Secretary Cox resigned for reasons of a personal and private nature, when the facts in the case were exactly contrary to what was stated in the Times dispatch, and known to be such at the time by that correspondent. It is proper to say that the most of the information sent out from here to sustain the cause of the President in this affair was furnished to correspondents directly from the White House. The correspondent of the Times, who accepted the White House version as true, now finds that he has been greatly misled, and instead of candidly admitting his blunder now endeavors to deny the correctness of your special dispatches, which from the first asserted that General Cox was forced to resign. Although it is alleged that General Cox's letter which the President took as a tender of his resignation was entirely private, it may be interesting to know that General Cox is perfectly willing that the President shall make public all the correspondence that has passed between them. Therefore if the President's statements, as published by the Times correspondent, be true there can be no further object in withholding this correspondence from the public and thus settling the question whether Secretary Cox was deliberately forced from the Cabinet by designing politicians."

Grant and New York.

The reader may prepare for fun or blood in the city of New York on the 8th. We are inclined to recommend a preparation for the former, although our dispatches of yesterday read very lurid. For we were not only told of never so many "detachments of marines" being sent to that city, in addition to the regiments of troops hitherto announced, but we have it also that AKERMAN—the gentleman from Georgia, lately installed as GRANT'S Attorney General, relieved of his oppressive duties by the timely arrival of our BRISTOW, of Kentucky—has established his headquarters at the Astor House. He, AKERMAN, "is instructed," so the dispatch tells us, "to pronounce upon all questions of law that may arise." If AKERMAN "pronounces" often, the pronunciamento fellows of Mexico may prepare to hide their diminished heads. For AKERMAN, it is further stated, has been "in consultation with U. S. Senator CONKLING," and this is conclusive that "big things" are on hand. In fact, we are told right out, that "the officers charged with the duty of executing the law of Congress for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, mean business this time, and the Government means to sustain them." Now, having read very carefully the law of Congress, so-called, we were a little unsettled as to what kind of "business" was meant. And when the dispatch went on to tell us of regiment after regiment "finding it convenient to quarter in New York during the next two weeks," our unsettled state of mind increased. The idea of "preserving the purity of elections" bothered us. It reminded us of the "plebiscites" we have been reading about in France, and we conjured up a phantom of a demonstration to do that which was done in France without a demonstration—vote as you please so that you vote for the government. We thought that this was the first step and that the next would be the regulation and ordering of all elections by a governmental "plebiscite"—until we learned how GRANT pronounced and so understood that word. We are told, by an authority whom honor forbids us to mention, that GRANT pronounces this famous word "phlea-bite;" and of the truth of this we are convinced, not only by oral testimony, but by all the concatenation of circumstances connected with the ensuing New York election. And while GRANT may feel that, after controlling the New York election, it will be merely a flea-bite to order and control all other elections ever thereafter, it is in the book of fate that the said New York election will "put a flea in his ear." All the buncombe of "purity of elections," troops on land and fleets in the harbor, the "law of Congress" with its deputy marshals and supervisors, and even with AKERMAN with his headquarters and hindquarters "at the Astor House" will but fitly illustrate GRANT'S misconception of the meaning and working of the "plebiscite" business which is meant. They have in New York a HOFFMAN, a HALL, a TWEED, a TILDEN, and several others, who will at least be a match for all the flea-bites that GRANT can bring against them, either in the shape of marines, infantry, or AKERMANS. We anticipate a larger Democratic vote in New York city than before, and a rousing Democratic triumph. Great is GRANT on "the enforcement of the laws" and "the purity of elections"—and so is AKERMAN!

Woman.

There is that in the case of the Hon. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON which is worthy of something more than a mere laugh. The organs of woman suffrage have brought forward this remarkable person as the representative woman of America. They dish her up to us on the half-shell as the noblest female Roman of them all. We are told that she embodies the intelligence, the virtue, and the modesty, not only of the class of strong-minded women which she directly represents, but of all the women of the nation. She comes before us as the embodiment of all that is great and noble and admirable in the womanhood of America. She is the coming woman—the woman of all women on the continent. Upon her are centered all the hopes and aspirations of the sex. If she triumphs, woman triumphs. If she fails, woman fails. Her success is woman's elevation. Her failure is woman's degradation. If she defeats Gen. SLOCUM for Congress, the mothers, wives and daughters of the land are disenthralled; if she is defeated by Gen. SLOCUM, the mothers, wives and daughters of the land are doomed to perpetual slavery—the slavery which has crushed woman into the dust for a thousand years.

It is solely for the benefit of woman that Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON is a candidate for Congress. It it were not for the benefit of woman she would be glad to stay out of Congress. She has no natural desire to be a member of that body. Vouchsafe to woman the rights which God and nature intended she should have, and Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON will immediately withdraw from the canvass, and let Gen. SLOCUM walk over the course. All she demands is a perfect equality of the sexes. She will be satisfied with this—she will be satisfied with nothing less. When all women are permitted to sow wild oats and cut up thunder generally, night and day, as men are permitted to to do, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON and her party will be satisfied with the condition of things; and not until then. Woman has long been the abject slave of man. She has bowed down and worshipped him for centuries. For long, lingering centuries she has been crushed beneath his unhallowed feet. This condition of affairs must stop. Man has assumed to marry woman, and to keep her married through life; he has permitted children to be born unto him without the shadow of an effort to prevent it, thus reducing woman to a degradation beyond the capacity of words to describe. Of course such a state of things is not to be endured. If the blood-thirsty tyrant, man, will marry woman in spite of her sighs and tears, there must be some law through the instrumentality of which she can free herself at will from the diabolical thraldom.

In view of these facts it is that the Hon. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON comes out as a candidate for Congress. Once permitted to be heard in the council halls of the nation, she will make Rome howl. You may depend on that. And then woman will rise to the sublime height upon which the gods intended she should stand, and man, the miserable tyrant, will go down to the vile dust from which he sprung, unwept, unhonored, and unsung. And everybody who is at all familiar with the rascalities of the scoundrel will be glad to say let him go.

A meeting was held in New York the other evening to consider "the direct intervention of woman in the pacification of the world," Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE being the principal speaker. It is about time for woman to know that if it were not for her the world would need no pacification.

It is gratifying to know that a young man in Chicago went up the spout the other day from the lick of a base-ball in the pit of the stomach, for a game that is wholly without fatal results must eventually become monotonous.

There is a saloon-keeper in Kansas named DEATH. And it is said that the quality of his whisky, which he buys in Cincinnati, indicates that he and his celebrated namesake are in copartnership in the business.

The Boston Post says "MORTON thinks, on the whole, that the English climate will be unfavorable to him." And yet the doctors say his disease is one with which the nature of the climate has very little to do.

Colonel SUSAN B. ANTHONY has been speaking a good deal lately, and has caught what is called "minister's sore throat." She has never been able, however, to catch the minister himself.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says that he has never spoken to General GRANT. And now General GRANT owes it to *his* character to say, if he can, that he has never spoken to WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Speaking of Gen. GRANT, the Boston Post says: "This is Mr. HOAR'S President." Mr. HOAR paid a six thousand-dollar library for him, whether he is Mr. HOAR'S President or not.

The nearest that WENDELL PHILLIPS ever came to smelling gunpowder was the other day in Washington when he delivered a lecture before the Grand Army of the Republic.

There is a painter in New York named SCHADDLESCHNODDY. One would think that his first work on learning the use of the brush would be that of painting out his name.

The old adage that misfortunes never come singly is very startlingly illustrated by the fact that the Prussians and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN are both in France.

A gentleman of this city who paid his wife's milliner's bill the other day says the siege of Paris hasn't had half the effect upon the fashions that he supposed it would.

OLIVE LOGAN declares that she will "remove the mystery that surrounds the girls." The rest of you may shut your eyes, but hanged if we will.

The New York Standard declares that the Radical party cannot die. We are sorry to hear this, for we hate to see a thing damned before it is dead.

Nobody knew how utterly unworthy of public confidence Gen. GRANT is until WENDELL PHILLIPS began to praise him.

CITY ITEMS.

To Israelites.

Rev. Dr. Wohlgemuth has returned from a protracted absence, and has resumed the practise of circumcision, in which profession he stands surpassed by none. All calls will be promptly attended to. Residence and office No. 83 First street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Rip Van Winkle.

There are few people in this country who are not familiar with Jefferson's matchless rendition of the legend of Rip Van Winkle. When Jefferson played last at Louisville, in the scene between Rip and Nick Vedder, the village landlord, over the discussion of Nick's schnapps, the scene was made more than usually laughable by the following by-play: It seems that Jefferson had complained of not feeling well, and the Nick Vedder of the evening, wishing to do a good turn, had procured a bottle of Walker's Tonic Bitters and filled the stage drinking cups to the brim. When Rip, with his characteristic "Here's to your goot health und your family's, may dey live long und prosper," had taken a hearty pull, he hastily turned toward Nick—"Nick Vedder, ver you git dem schnapps?" Nick was obliged to say, as he eyed the tempting flask and they took another mutual swig, "Dat was Walker's best Tonic Bitters, Rip, and if you drink only dis for the stomach's sake, Dame Gretchen will have never cause to raise her broomstick over your back again."

We can only add with Nick Vedder that, if you drink only Walker's Tonic Bitters and pure Holland Schnapps, for the stomach's sake, you will avoid or cure many of the ills incident to humanity.

Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Word "Sozodont,"

which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, soso and odontes. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth. Sozodont, a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name.

"Spalding's glue" will mend your ways, or anything else that needs mending. O24 M,W&F

Public Speaking.

Hon. John Young Brown will address the people at

Lancaster, Monday, Oct. 31st.
Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 1st.
Monticello, Friday, Nov. 4th.
Speaking at 1 o'clock p. m. oc24 d&wl

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street. ocl d30

We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au26-dtf

MARRIED.

MAXWELL—CATES—In Christ Church, on the afternoon of the 27th, by Dr. Norton, Associate Rector, Mr. JAS. H. MAXWELL to SOPHIE CHARLTON, youngest daughter of O. G. Cates, Esq.

St. Louis, New Orleans, and Frankfort papers copy.

DIED.

COSGROVE—In this city, on the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., JOHN THOMAS COSGROVE, aged 1 month and 14 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner Fourteenth and Green, to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARLYLE—In Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 26, 1870, Mrs. MARTHA CARLYLE, in the 73d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 3½ o'clock p. m., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Borden, 264 West Green street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KEMPER—In Mobile, Ala., Oct. 26, 1870, Mrs. MOLLIE KEMPER, of this city, a member of Falls City Rebecca Degree Lodge.

Her remains will arrive this (Friday) morning at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Asa, on Walnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R. A. Chapter, No. 18, will meet in called communication, this (Friday) evening Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, for work in Royal Arch. By order H. P. R. G. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order JOHN D. ORRILL, H. P. E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. A. M. meets in called communication at Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, Oct. 28, 1870, at 7 o'clock. Work F. C. By order H. B. GRANT, Master. R. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias.

REGULAR convention of Pioneer Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias to-night at 7½ o'clock. Boone Lodge, No. 3, K. of P. will visit the Lodge. LEE S. JOHNSON, A. W. C. CHAS. SUES, R. & C.S.

Knights of Pythias.

The officers and members of Daniel Boone Lodge No. 3, K. of P., are hereby notified to meet at Central Hall, this (Friday) evening, Oct. 28, at 7 o'clock, promptly, for the purpose of visiting Pioneer Lodge No. 8. JOS. C. MARTIN, W. C. MAX BACHSTEIN, R. & C.S.

Dickens Club.

MEMBERS of the Dickens Club are requested to meet this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of Dr. W. H. Goddard, No. 237 Sixth st. B. B. HUNTOON, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE officers and members of the Cigarmakers' Protective Union, No. 82, are requested to attend a special meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Beck's Hall. A full attendance is desired. CHAS. YOST, Pres't.

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Louisville and Salt River Turnpike Road Co. will be held, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, 198 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1870. A full attendance is earnestly desired. By order of the Board of Managers. oc26 d4d J. G. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

WINCHESTER vs. SPEED
At Lagrange
SATURDAY, OCT. 29.
THE
LAST GRAND RALLY!
COME ONE, COME ALL!

MANY other prominent speakers on both sides will attend. The Short Line R. R. will on the 29th carry, from all stations on the line of their roads, passengers to Lagrange for one fare the round trip. Trains leave Short Line Depot at 5:35 a. m. and 7:10 a. m.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 509.
41, 9, 12, 30, 13, 25, 48, 37, 11, 43, 62, 28.
KENTUCKY CLASS 510.
60, 62, 53, 73, 47, 72, 31, 68, 59, 27, 66, 41.

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 186, Louisville, Ky.

M. C. RAMSEY,
JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, is receiving his Fall Stock of New and Beautiful Goods. Always on hand, every variety of Pebbles, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c. se27 d1

FRANK W. VOGDES,
ARCHITECT,

No. 134 Main street, Louisville, Ky. oc26 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommend.

For fifteen years prior to 1869 I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for coughs, colds, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact, they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit, and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

oc21 deodly-MW&F

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured and the body restored to health free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

se30 eod&weowlm

INSURANCE.

MOUND CITY
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAVING taken the Agency of the above Company for the State of Kentucky, I desire for it the patronage of my friends and the public. There is no Life Insurance Company in America superior to the "Mound City" either in management, safety, reliability, punctuality, or system of policies.

The home officers are among the best business men in St. Louis:

JAS. J. O'FALLON, President.
A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.
S. W. LOMAX, Secretary.
C. G. McHATTON, General Agent.

The Louisville, Ky., Board of Trustees are the following well-known business men:

JAS. BRIDGEFORD, President.
JAS. C. JOHNSTON, Vice President.
H. W. GRAY, Secretary.

The general Board of Trustees include such men as Gen. JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky., Gen. ROBT. TOOMBS, of Ga., Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES, of Ala., JAS. B. EADES and JAS. H. LUCAS, of St. Louis, &c.

Office No. 144½ Main st., Louisville, Ky.

W. J. DAVIE, State Agent.

oc28 eodtf

ANDES
Insurance Company
CINCINNATI.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

The ANDES has a handsome indorsement—financially and professionally—of what is solid, useful, and meritorious. We place it directly before us. We invite you to give the ANDES a fair trial, and to realize its superior business facilities.

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
J. J. BERNE, Sup't of Agencies.

Applications for Insurance promptly attended to by

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO.,
AGENTS,

Louisville, Kentucky. oc17 dlm-MW&F

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
BOYD WINCHESTER,

THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 29.
Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5.
Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. oc8

Public Speaking.

HON. JAS. SPEED, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Lagrange, Oldham co., Saturday, Oct. 29.
Newcastle, Henry co., Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking in Louisville at 7½ o'clock P. M.; other places at 2 o'clock P. M.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Varieties and Notions, Underwear, &c., including everything in our line, all of which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.

T. & E. SLEVIN & CAIN,
Opposite Louisville Hotel.

se8 dtt

MISCELLANEOUS.

Madame Bennett, Physician,

CAN be consulted at her residence, on Walnut, below Fourteenth, No. 554, west side. Guarantees cure of any and all kinds of disease. Has testimonials of cures from many of our citizens which she will be pleased to show to any one who may wish to see them. Give her a trial. oc28 d3*

STRAYED, DECAMPED, OR ELOPED—MOLLIE STEVENS—A colored girl about five feet in hight, heavy built, weight about 140 pounds, a half breed, but rather light and freckled complexion, large mouth, broad face, and woolly head. The above girl was bound to Morris Stevens by order of Freedmen's Bureau during the late war. She left her home on the night of Oct. 24th, taking valuable clothing with her. Any one giving information of her whereabouts will be properly rewarded by the undersigned. I warn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account. MORRIS STEVENS.

oc27 d2

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS to stock in the Bank of America are requested to pay the third call of ten per cent. on said stock on or before November 1, 1870, to Clinton McClarty, Esq., the Cashier; and those who are in arrears on the first and second calls are also requested to pay up their arrearages at same time to said Cashier.

Mr. McClarty may be found at the Western Financial Corporation Bank.

A. M. GAZLAY,
RO. F. PARRISH,
J. P. VAUGHAN,
oc27 d6 Committee of Directors.

Notice to Shippers.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, October 20, 1870.

HEREAFTER no application for insurance on property shipped from Louisville by rail or river will be received after information has reached the city of an accident to the conveyance on which said property was shipped. By order of the Board.

oc21 d12 HENRY McDONALD, Secy.

Copper Whisky and Apple Brandy.

350 BBLS Copper Whisky from 1 to 5 years old, and 150 bbls Apple Brandy, made by the best distillers in Russell, Pulaski, and Barren counties, Ky.;

In store and for sale by GROVE, ROACH & CO.,
oc21 eodlm 74 & 76 Sixth st., bet. Main & Market.

Cheapest Place in the City for Blank Books

IS at ED. CORDEN'S Manufactory, northeast corner Fourth and Market, first floor, UP STAIRS. All kinds of Binding, both plain and ornamental, neatly executed at unusually low rates.

Job Ruling of all kinds beautifully and accurately done upon Hickock's new improved machine. Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c., all new! Workmanship superior to any in the city, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Reference—Everyone in the city who can appreciate a well-bound book. oc19 eodlm

Tulip Roots, Seeds, and Garden Plants.

HAVING just returned from Germany and Holland, I hereby notify my old friends and customers that I have selected there the finest and choicest bulbous roots, as Hyacinths and Tulips, such as have never been seen in this country; also a great selection of Seeds and Garden Plants. Those desiring choice flowers, &c., are most respectfully requested to call and see for themselves.

HENRY NANZ.

Nursery Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky. oc7 eodlm

Tobacco Factories for Sale.

THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Curdsville, Daviess co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Ashbysburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 200,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Ceralvo, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 800,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best-producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and hanging tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 Broad st., N. Y. oc10 d60

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets.

oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Removal.

THE office of the (Star) Union and National Lines has been removed from 45 Fourth street to 59 Main st., north side, between Second and Third. oc2 dlm

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th. jel1

Copper Whisky.

800 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

DRY GOODS.

Gloves.

30 DOZ genuine Buck Gloves,
20 doz " " Gauntlets;
20 doz " " Mitts;
200 doz Sheep Gauntlets;
50 doz Dog-skin Gloves, assorted;
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc23 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Blankets.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white Bed Blankets, assorted;
A good assortment of Crib Blankets, assorted;
50 bales gray, brown and blue mixed Blankets, assorted;
5 bales blue Blankets, assorted;
5 bales red "
A large stock of fancy All-Wool Quilts; " of Cotton and Wool "
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc23 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Men's Shawls.

10 CASES Men's Shawls, assorted, just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc3 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Suspenders.

A LARGE stock of Russian Braces; Pototskie " American Suspenders;
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc23 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by BRADLEY, LEE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. je3 dtf

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, and PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 24th street. oc1 dlm

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 2 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 169 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 41 and 43 2d st., bet. Main and river. KLEIN & DORN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 116 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja18 dtf

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

BOURBON DISTILLERY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my distillery property at Midway, Woodford co., Ky., embracing the distillery of 500 bushels capacity, having been but little used, and in complete running order, with sheds and pens sufficient to slop a large number of stock; also cribs and graneries to hold all the grain desired; also a good family residence and a 5-story brick fire-proof warehouse, capable of storing 5,000 bbls. whisky. This property is directly on the switch of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, and cars can be loaded and unloaded without drayage, and situated as it is in one of the best grain and hog producing sections of the State, could, at little expense, be converted into a splendid slaughtering and packing establishment. (oc21 F4*) ROB'T DEDMAN.

Chimney and Grate Work.

CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Felt Roofing office, No. 159 south side of Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc13 dlt

OCTOBER, 1870.
J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
IS NOW THE
ONLY

Thread put up for the American market which is

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS!

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR HAND & MACHINE.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland. oc3 dlm

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS
At Reduced Prices.

Just received a full line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which I will sell at New York Prices.

C. KETCHUM,
No. 72 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
oc3 dlm-SuW&F

New Goods! New Goods!
AT
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

JUST received a large stock of the latest styles of

Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Chemisettes;
Bridal Veils, Lace Flounces;
Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
also
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;
AT THE
CHEAP LACE STORE,
oc15 103½ FOURTH STREET.

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have Three Mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of Lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Lath, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Doors, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited.

se30 MoWFrly R. H. BENNETT & CO.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SYRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints, &c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
AND
Pareira Brava,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from disease that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by a chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.)
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eight
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership which existed under the style of Booth & Co., at O'Bannon Station, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 19th of September last.

(Signed) E. G. BOOTH,
oc21 d3* J. W. O'BANNON.

MERIMEE & RICARDI,
Commission Merchants,
AND
Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, and Produce,
No. 112 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

Highest price paid in cash for all kinds of Country Produce, and consignments of Whisky, Bacon, Lard, and Produce generally solicited. oc25 d6

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. Vogdes and John Tehan, jr., retiring. H. P. Bradshaw is charged with the settlement of all accounts.

H. P. BRADSHAW,
F. W. VOGDES,
Sept. 10, 1870. JOHN TEHAN, JR.

H. P. BRADSHAW,
ARCHITECT,
Office, Corner Bullitt and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY. oc11 dlm

LAWYERS.

E. S. CRAIG,
Attorney at Law,
No. 7 Court Place.
Office with Field & Twyman,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Particular attention given to the collection of claims. se5 eodlm

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R.T. DURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN,
Late Governor of Ky. Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE............KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se9 dtf

MEDICINES.

GRIMAULT and Co's
Chemist to the Court,
45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
FRENCH MEDECINES
DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA
GRIMAULT AND CO'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections especially when Belladonna, stramonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: GRIMAULT AND CO.

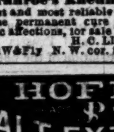
NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION

BURIN DU BUISSON
DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangement of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestions, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and loins.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Agents in Louisville,
je10 d&wly PETER, POWERS & COOPER.



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 205 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM.
Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

R. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my8 d&uW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Is already recommended by our leading physicians as a tonic and nutrient (ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LADIES) with the most satisfactory results. This beverage is extensively used where all spirituous liquors and ales are discarded, as it differs from all other malt preparations, being ALMOST FREE FROM ALCOHOL, and therefore neither intoxicating nor irritating; as it contains MORE NUTRIMENT THAN PORTER, ALE, OR THE STRONGEST BEER.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. oc19 eod2w

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention. oc11 dlf

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. se29 dtf

Superintendent Public Instruction.

W. L. VORIES, of Henry county, is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the Democratic State Convention. oc3 deodlm*

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. oc22 dlm

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au30 dlm

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 157 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au31 dlf

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U.S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON..........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc11 dlf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.
Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $300,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $3,100,000; the whole mortgage liens, including those above named, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable in thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such bank or express conveyance as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. BRIMBERRY, Sec'y and Treas'r. oc1 dlm

B A K E R Y.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 196 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

oc4 dlm JOHN OTTO MUNCH

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

RAILROADS.

THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaving Bridge Depot at..........8:15 A. M.
Arrive at " at..........5:40 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. oc13 dtf

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West,
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change. Also Pullman's Palace Car through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York without change.

3:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Sept. 11, 1870.] Arrive.
6:30 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:30 P. M.
6:15 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express 6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 1:40 P. M.
6:30 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 2:10 P. M.
2:40 P. M...Bardstown Accommodation... 8:00 A. M.

Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and Information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

au16 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows:

Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 p. m.

GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. au21 dtf

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.
Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:53 a m	9:55 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:10 a m	5:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:00 m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:10 p m	4:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	5:55 a m	10:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	3:45 p m	8:30 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	4:55 p m	8:05 a m

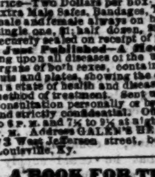
je12dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.,

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, have made him pre-eminent in the establishment, where the patient is known to be doomed. Every sufferer from private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for private mail, 16 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All about the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man who ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1864



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken. All medicines furnished from the dispensary, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agents for Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price, Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes, Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 80 large pages, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's method of treatment. Sent on receipt of 25 cents. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 12,000 cases. Gonorrhea cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times over whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be doctors are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $5.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—$ for $5.

Medical Pamphlets sent free.

Office, No. 341 Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual disease speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can recommend a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatment, with full symptoms and directions, sent on receipt of stamp. Best quality of French male safes for 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capenel's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

N. B. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 86 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs,
11 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with Rules and prescriptions for the cure of Weakness and Impotency, by one who has cured himself. Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 727 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. and d&wlm

Louisville Chemical Works
Established 1857, Organized Jan. 1, 1870.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 121 and 123 HIGH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE
LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
ALL
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used by Physicians,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

J. HENRY DEATH keeps a Kansas saloon.

THE "Sleeping Beauty" is at least a Noddity.

CORRESPONDENCE wanted—The Grant-Cox letters.

THE balls of Gray's Cincinnati mitrailleuse are terrible miss-alls.

Now the capital-movers are complaining of Cincinnati's "hospitality."

BEN BUTLER's proposition for war with Canada has the ring of the true metal.

A NASHVILLE girl killed herself because her nose was red. And still her nose is red.

CINCINNATI thinks she might get a Southern road if she had the capital. Is Reavis willin'?

THE Boston Post thinks "no class put more real feeling into their vocation than the pick-pockets."

CATERPILLAR is the word that seventeen New England teachers misspelled, but a good many newspapers say it was catterpiller.

IT is said the hearing of Fanny Fern's husband's lecture creates an intense longing for heaven. There'll be no more Parton there.

PHRENOLOGY don't pay. Richard Grant White's library, one of the most notable in the country, is under the auctioneer's hammer.

THE Sandwich Islanders having learned the use of the slung-shot, it is now proposed to send out Tilton and Fulton to introduce the sling.

THE drawback frauds are keeping the New York courts busy. Meanwhile there is no draw back in government frauds everywhere else.

JOHN OWENS, it is said, is now being followed by a female admirer, who writes him notes and hopes she "may one day call him mine."

SIMON CAMERON, now, is going to write for the magazines. Covode, next, ought to write out his celebrated history of "frods In feladelfy."—[Boston Post.

AS HERR DAMM is building a theater at Halle in the interest of "the music of the future," it is inferred that this music will be both sacred and profane.

THE New York Tribune styles the puffs of its friends "THE INDEPENDENT PRESS OF THE COUNTRY ON THE SLANDERS CIRCULATED BY DAMAGED RIVALS."

FAGUNDAS CITY is one of the towns of Pennsylvania that is to have a newspaper. That a man could be found who has the hardihood to start a printing office in a place with that name is worthy of note.

HERE is the latest pen-picture of Dumas: "His head is covered with a preposterous stock of white wool; he has an enormous red face, with a broad negro smile and thick lips; a tremendous breadth of shoulders and depth of chest; a ponderous stomach and thin legs. Such an outlandish figure sets everybody to staring."

IS THAT jet black negro barber who migrated from his shop in Philadelphia to a seat on the bench of the South Carolina Supreme Court to have the late Mr. Justice Grier's vacant robe? Dare the administration withstand the clamor of the colored vote for recognition in the Supreme Court as well as in the Senate of the United States?—[World.

THE La Crosse Leader tells this: "Not long since, while one of the river boats was taking on some live stock, among the lot was one large gray mule, that refused to walk the staging. The mate sung out to a roustabout to 'Twist his tail, and he'd come.' A coroner's jury have decided that the man came to his death 'by obeying orders.'"

THE dust kicked up in Cincinnati by Mr. Cockerill, of the Enquirer, because the theater man wouldn't let him into the show, is settling. Messrs. Yaple, Healy and Sayler, his attorneys, say they can't make a case for him, and the theater man has triumphed. The fate of Mr. C. should be that of every newspaper man who comes down to quarreling with a theater manager.

THE Chicago Tribune has this criticism of "Sheridan's ride:" "It is extremely improbable, for instance, that Sheridan, or any other man, if he was in such deadly haste to reach a particular point, would waste his time or energy in uselessly flourishing a sword over his head." Of course it is improbable. Sheridan never wasted his energy in flourishing anything bigger than a box of matches.

COUNT JOANNES, of the New York bar, in his summing up in the Jumel will case, hinted that his clients had been bribed by Mr. Chase to keep away, casting him alone like a column in the desert with the sand around him. [Laughter.] He had taken no thought what he should utter, knowing that the Holy Spirit would teach him what to say. [Laughter.] (Turning to the audience)—"Laugh on, you deriders of the Holy Spirit. May you live to love the Holy Scriptures as I do. [Laughter.] I scorn you, ribald jesters." [Laughter.]

SAYS the New York Tribune: "A gentleman of this city recently received from Germany a collection of twenty of the photographic heads of the leading commanders of the Prussian army now in France. The photographs were confined to the heads, and no indication was given of the profession, position or names of the parties represented. The whole of them were submitted to a noted phrenologist and physiognomist of this city for his judgment upon them, no hint being given him concerning them. After studying them for some time, he said, in reply to an inquiry, that not one of these persons was possessed of a military head or expression!"

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH defined his position the other day in presence of a Chicago Republican reporter: "I never notice anything that is said about me in the newspapers. I have been often abused in the newspapers, but I don't find that it has hurt me worth one cent. I never would complain of them, because I leave to them the same liberty that I ask for myself. When I was Mayor of this city I did pretty much as I d— pleased, and when I was in Congress I did pretty much as I d— pleased. I have been a heap of things in connection with this city—I have been Congressman, Mayor and Police Commissioner—and in all these positions I did pretty much as I d— pleased, and I let the newspapers do the same."

THE universal agricultural indignation excited at the doctrines of the garrulous old plowholder of the Tribune has in one instance at least resulted in good. A young man at Allegheny, Penn., who lost his speech by the explosion of fire-crackers on the 4th of July last, has had his speech recovered in the most remarkable manner. He was reading "What I Know of Farming," when he felt, he says, utterly indignant at some of the statements which he read therein. He was trying to point out to a friend, by signs and motions, the utter absurdity of some of the statements, when the tremendous effort loosened some of the strings which had before tied his tongue, and he has been speaking ever since. He now praises Mr. Greeley's agricultural knowledge, and thinks it unexcelled.

A LETTER addressed to Count Bismarck was received at the Prussian headquarters the other day, coming from Belgium. It was marked private, and accordingly opened by Bismarck's confidential secretary. The latter had scarcely opened it and read a few lines of the same, which contained threats against the life of the German Premier, when he was seized by violent pains in the head, and fell back in a swoon. Another clerk, seeing the mischief done by the letter, and believing it to be caused by some terrible piece of news conveyed in that epistle, picked it up and felt the same symptoms. After a little while they recovered, and, taking hold of the dangerous document carefully, carried it to a chemist, who soon ascertained that the letter had been poisoned with veratria, a subtle and dangerous substance, the odor of which mounts into the brain, and is very liable to produce death or insanity. The Belgian authorities were at once informed of this attempt to murder the German statesman, and they are said to be on the track of the assassin.

AT a meeting of social philosophers in Providence, R. I., a few days ago, Prof. I. K. Joslin claimed for every woman the inalienable right of bearing "healthy and harmonious" children, and of selecting for herself who their father should be. It was a monstrous tyranny of the law that compelled her to submit to the will of one man in a matter of such importance. It was contrary to her rights, which were just as much to be respected as those of a man. The consequence of the present arrangement is that a majority of all the children under ten years of age die because they are not "healthy and harmonious." Of course, if the proposed arrangement should be carried out, every woman would seek for "temperamental adaptation," and the difficulty of bringing into the world "healthy and harmonious" children would no longer exist. Another philosopher contributed these ideas: Said he, "I had a wife once, who came into these meetings and advocated this same doctrine, of her right to go with such men as she saw fit, and she did go with them, but she didn't go with me any longer, nor would she with any man of virtue and self-respect."

☞ The Mayor of New London, Connecticut, ordered two lame soldier organ-grinders to leave the city last week, on the ground that they were an intolerable nuisance, and a committee of citizens have invited them to return, and propose to test the Mayor's right to drive them from the city.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Telescoping on the Ohio and Mississippi Road.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[From the Cin. Commercial, 27th.]

A Westward-bound freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad took a side track to allow the passage of an Eastern-bound express passenger train (due here at 6 o'clock yesterday morning), at a point midway between Shoals and Loogootee, Martin county, Indiana, a few minutes before 12 o'clock of night before last. The side track made all right, and the switch set to let the passenger train rush by, the brakeman, who was acting as switchman, laid himself down on the ground near the engine of his train, wondered if the express would be on time (she was due in fifteen or twenty minutes), yawned out his weariness of the night, gazed sleepily for a moment at the bright spot that the head-light above him threw out upon the face of night, and then fell into profound slumber.

It would not be a difficult task to imagine a skeleton with a long white beard, armed with a scythe, seating itself at this man's side. Midnight was almost as close at hand as the speeding train whose dull roar in the distance could have been heard by the switchman had he not slept so soundly. Long before the light of his engine had mingled with that of the other the engineer of the coming train had discovered the single-eyed stare of the engine that waited for him. His only thought then, as he gave license to the screeching throat of the monster he rode, was of good time and close connection.

Who can say after all that Death had not played an awful game in sleep with the unconscious man? He heard the whistle, jumped to his feet, mechanically dragged himself to the switch, threw it back, and in ten seconds more was a pallid, shuddering wretch, who realized that destruction and death had resulted from his criminal absence of mind!

THE INCIDENTS—KILLED.

This is the story of what happened: The engineer, Marion Fitzgerald, detected the awful blunder in time to shut off the steam and jump for his life. He escaped with only a few slight bruises. The crash came with fearful force and effect. The engine jumped against and upon the one that faced it. The tender was driven through half the baggage car, into the express compartment, and behind these, the smoking coach was telescoped. Only those who have had an experience in such a scene as that know the terrible meaning of this word when used in this connection.

The fireman, Conrad Frederick, of Seymour, could not escape, and was crushed in such a manner that death resulted in ten minutes.

Two others were killed outright. One was a lady of fifty years, Mrs. McRoberts, of Vincennes, Indiana, who was coming to this county to visit friends of the name of Denman, living near Sharon. As the crash came, a man sitting in front of her stooped and was saved. She jumped to her feet, and her neck was broken by the platform of the car in front.

The other was a girl of thirteen years, named Nancy Runyan, of a poor family, who were on their way from Kansas City to West Virginia. She was crushed to death in her seat, in front of her mother. We should regret to know that what is told of this mother's conduct is true. It is said that her first act, after satisfying herself that she was safe and the child was dead, was to make diligent search for a carpet-bag, "because it's full o' backey, ye see." Having found the coveted bag, she turned to the corpse of her child and remarked: "Poor child, she's killed, sure enough."

Conductor Farmer was in this car. The timbers and splinters knocked off his cap and broke his lamp, and left him unscratched.

THE WOUNDED.

George Williamson and his sister, of Pomeroy, Ohio, were sitting in the night car next to the smoking car. The lady escaped with only trifling bruises, but the young man was seriously injured internally.

Charles Ziegler, of Poplar street, this city, had one of his legs and one of his ribs broken.

Mortimer Parks, of Platt county, Missouri, was considerably bruised, but had no bones broken.

John Larraby, the baggage-master, was bruised from head to foot, being thrown out of the door, and up the embankment on the north side.

The express messenger, Mr. Sartmann, was considerably bruised, and his guard had the ligaments of his left shoulder-blade torn.

Mr. Burtley, of St Louis, had one of his feet crushed, but was able to walk.

George Loftus, of Louisville, was considerably bruised, being thrown over two or three seats.

A few others were bruised in a trifling manner. We believe we have presented the names of all who were injured beyond slight bruises and scratches.

It is fortunate that more were not killed by this accident. To the south of the track, where it occurred is a steep embankment, below which is the White river. Had any of the cars been thrown down on that side the result would have been frightful indeed. The fireman, young Frederick, was taken into one of the passenger cars, where he was conscious the few minutes that preceded death. He answered a question that was asked of him, muttered a few words of prayer, remarked that he knew he must die, and in a few more minutes breathed his life out. The bodies of the killed were taken to Shoals, yesterday morning, where an inquest will be held to-day. The wounded passengers, together with those who had been detained by the accident, reached the city yesterday afternoon at quarter after four. One of our reporters obtained, there and then, the facts above presented. Conductor Farmer and his "crew," who came with them, returned last night on the 11 o'clock train, in order to be present at the inquest.

Another Account—Scenes at the Wreck.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 27th.]

A rather disastrous railroad collision occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning. The express train which left East St. Louis at 4:15 p. m. on Tuesday collided with a train of coal cars. The collision took place at a point four miles west of Shoals, and about midway between St. Louis and Cincinnati. The coal train consisted of unloaded cars, and had been switched off the track to leave the latter clear for the express. The blunder, or criminal negligence of leaving the switch open was however committed, and the express moving at a speed of about 15 miles an hour, ran into the switch and into the coal train. Three persons were killed and from twelve to fifteen more or less injured. The express train consisted of five cars, two of which were sleeping cars, one smoking car, and one ordinary passenger. The engine of the coal train was pretty effectually demolished; the plates of the boiler were torn apart, and the steam escaping, added to the confusion of the terror-stricken passengers. The force of the collision was somewhat weakened by the coal train being driven forward, the cars being empty, and the engine of the express was badly smashed, the tender forced into the baggage car, and the smoking and ordinary passenger car telescoped for about one-half the length of the car; the floor and roof of the passenger car were forced above those of the smoking car. The result may be imagined; passengers of the smoking car were under the floor of the other one. One poor woman and a girl sitting in the passenger car were killed instantaneously by the roof of the first car striking each in the upper part of the body. The passengers who were not killed are reported to be slightly injured. The scene at the place was a repetition of that witnessed at other railroad disasters; shrieks, groans and frantic cries of alarm made night hideous and there was the greatest confusion. Measures were immediately taken by those who had escaped to relieve those who could not help themselves, and work of extrication proceeded rapidly. Signals were placed on the track to arrest any trains which ought to be following, and after some time a freight train from St. Louis arrived at the spot. It was sent back to Logvote, a station a few miles distant, where one or two physicians were obtained. About six o'clock a train from Cincinnati came along, and it was used to bring the delayed and injured passengers forward. When the latter reached here they scattered, nearly all being able to proceed to their destination. The names of many of them could not be ascertained. Mr. C. Park, a farmer from Platte county, Missouri, had the heel of his right foot slightly crushed and his ankle sprained; his injuries are not serious. Sampson Park, of the same county, escaped; A. J. Dunham, a stock trader of Henry county, Missouri, was struck on the head by some timbers, and sustained rather severe temporary injury. It is stated that he was sent back to St. Louis. The fireman of the passenger engine, who was killed, is reported to be Charles Fredericks. The bodies of the woman and child killed were late at Shoals; names yet unknown, but believed not to be of St. Louis. The express messenger is stated to have been badly injured about the arms, and the baggage-master about the head. Those persons in the sleeping-cars were not injured. Among them were Mr. Robert C. Barnum, Colonel John Cavender and Captain Pegram, of St. Louis, and Mr. W. C. Seymour, of Nebraska. The front platform of the first sleeping car was knocked off.

Some persons who have come from the scene of the wreck are in doubt whether all the passengers were extricated from under the floor of the car. The fireman, who was killed, had hardly any bruises on him. He was standing on the coals of the tender when the collision took place. As before stated, only one or two of the parties known to be injured are seriously so. There is no switchman stationed at the side switch, and it was the duty of the switchman, who is also head brakeman of the coal train, to attend to the closing of it. The engineer of the express escaped. On the disaster becoming known, the officers of the road made commendable exertions to relieve the sufferers. One of the incidents of the collision is, that a lady, sitting on the same seat as one who was killed, escaped uninjured. The track is clear and trains are running regularly.

☞ One dark night, not long ago, a burglar entered a private house in [illegible] Avenue, N. Y. On ascending one flight of stairs he observed a light in a chamber, and while hesitating what to do, a large woman suddenly descended upon him, seized him by the throat, forced him down through the hall, and pushed him into the street before he had time to think. "Heroic repulse of a burglar by a woman," was the way the story appeared in the papers next day. But when friends called and congratulated her upon her courage, she exclaimed: "Good gracious! I didn't know it was a burglar. If I had, I should have been frightened half to death. I thought it was my husband come home drunk again, and I was determined he shouldn't stay in the house in that condition."

INDIANA NEWS.

Senator Morton is in Washington.

Lafayette has got it—Boulevard on the brain.

Mr. Voorhees' official majority is precisely 1,425.

In a fight, near Paoli, on Monday, Pete Lunt was fatally cut by Jo Fleming.

Josephine Todd, a white woman, was married to a negro, in Evansville, last week.

Joe Jefferson is to have the honor of inaugurating the finest opera-house west of New York.

There are over three hundred students in attendance at the Northwestern Christian University.

Twenty-eight hundred hogsheads of tobacco were shipped from Newburg during the past season.

A Warsaw grape-grower makes his girls "chaw wax" while picking grapes, to save the fruit.

The first number of a new weekly paper, called The People, will be issued at Indianapolis next Saturday evening.

Duck hunting on the Kankakee is the popular sport in that region at present. One man killed over six hundred this fall.

Mr. B. Messick, proprietor of the Union City Eagle, is now enjoying his honeymoon, having lately married a lady of Champaign, Ill.

The salt well at Terre Haute, on being tested, has not proved to be productive, and the company have determined to sink further toward China.

Mrs. Snider, Indianapolis, has departed from her husband's residence, taking with her all the ready cash of the establishment. "A good joke on Snider."

The voting population of some of the leading cities of Indiana is as follows: "Indianapolis, 7,276; Evansville, 4,616; Fort Wayne, 3,272; Terre Haute, 3,169; Madison, 2,193; New Albany, 3,233.

The latest mode we have heard of for raising the stamps was adopted by a man and woman in Evansville, who appeared together at the office of a pawnbroker and "spouted" their love letters. They have been forfeited.

In a drug store in Fort Wayne they have a book, printed in 1556, called the "New London Dispensary." It gives the following ague cure: "The fat of the crocodile is good, as are also the ashes of the cuckoo. Perhaps the best is a plaster made out of spiders and bound to the wrists."

Two young hopefuls hurled stones at the costly stained-glass windows of the Presbyterian Church in South Bend last week, damaging them $150. A few days ago the Episcopal Church was served likewise. One youngster now confesses that he has broken 1,000 panes of glass during the season.

It is stated that Gustave Schurrman, an Indianapolis millionaire, recently deceased, and whose will was contested before his remains were buried, had kept the dead body of his mistress in spirits of wine, in a private vault, and that it was his habit to visit the vault every two weeks—the spirits of wine being renewed once every three months.

A lady, residing in Fort Wayne, some time since answered an advertisement asking for lady correspondence, the advertiser residing in Oregon. Photographs were exchanged. The parties were pleased with each other, and they were betrothed by mail, the lady recently receiving three hundred dollars from her affianced, and will leave in a few days for Oregon, where the marriage is soon to take place.

An engaged couple went to Terre Haute from Clay county, to purchase wedding fixings and household furniture, but got into a quarrel, separated and went home without making a purchase. The lady was something more than angry, worse than "hopping mad." Her eyes snapped like percussion caps, and her delicate mouth poured out a fearful torrent of inverted blessings. The young man kept his feelings under reasonable control, but solemnly remarked to his would be father-in-law that "he be durned if he'd give up the breeches until the knot was tied."

LYNCHING.

Another Mob in Southern Indiana.

Southern Indiana has again been made the theater of mob violence. The case in point is the hanging of two men by a Vigilance Committee in Orange county. The particulars are as follows:

Last Wednesday night six men went to the residence of John Fisher, near Orleans, Orange county, and battered down the door with a rail. They entered the house and demanded Fisher's money, threatening him and his wife and children with instant death if any resistance was made. Under this threat Fisher delivered them the money—$150. After the robbers left Fisher gave the alarm and pursuit was immediately made.

On Saturday Pickard and Tongate were captured. On Tuesday they were taken to Orleans for a preliminary examination, when they were both identified by Fisher, and, in default of bail, were remanded to jail. They left Orleans about ten o'clock last night, in charge of a posse of twenty-five men. When about four miles from Orleans, and about crossing the last river bridge, about one hundred disguised and well-armed and well-organized men rode out of some woods, and took the prisoners from the escort, and, with scarcely a moment's delay, the ropes were placed around the necks of the two unfortunates, their feet knocked from under them, and the two bodies were left swinging to the railing of the bridge.

The scene is described as a fearful and heart-sickening one. The guards were ordered to stand aside, and the trembling robbers begged for mercy or time to prepare for the stern realities awaiting them, but the vigilants knew no such word as mercy. The bodies hung as left until this morning, when the Coroner ordered them cut down.

Pickard's remains were taken to his home in Green county by his brother, who was a witness of this fearful tragedy. Poor Tongate's remains have not been called for, and he will probably be buried by the county. Two more of the robbers were arrested in Green county to-day, and are to be taken to New Orleans for a preliminary examination, and it is feared that they will share the fate of their comrades.

The excitement throughout Orange county and the southern part of the State is intense.

Some reports say these men are a remnant of the old Reno gang, while others say they are a part of a well organized and formidable gang making their base in Green county.

Pickard and Tongate have been long known in this part of Indiana as bad characters. Tongate robbed an express office, some time ago, at Lancaster, Indiana, but for want of sufficient proof was discharged upon a preliminary examination. This man was not, however, clearly identified by Fisher, the man for whose robbery he has paid the death-penalty. Pickard was identified, and from his person was taken all the money of which Fisher had been deprived. The other four men who are accused of participation in the robbery were arrested to-day, and are now on their way to Orleans, over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad. It is believed they will be dispatched as were Pickard and Tongate.

THE BAYONET.

Prospects of Trouble in New York—Target Companies Increasing.

[Cincinnati Enquirer New York Special, 12th.]

As the day of election draws nearer the Radical conspiracy to carry this State by the bayonet becomes more and more evident. To-day Lieutenant Colonel Forney, the hero of the Philadelphia election, arrived with his marines, and is now quartered in the Flushing-avenue barracks, Brooklyn. To night it is reported that two regiments of negro troops will arrive to-morrow morning.

Marshal Sharpe began to-day the task of swearing in ten thousand deputies. He said he would take every man known to be a good Radical. If he could get thirty thousand he would take every one. It is not believed that he will be able to find five thousand. Every honest Republican is disgusted and alarmed at the Federal interference in a State and municipal election, and it is confidently predicted that of the forty-two thousand Republicans in this city one-third will vote the Democratic ticket and one-third abstain from voting at all.

There will be no riot on election day, unless it is a part of the Radical programme to force one; but the ballots once in the boxes and counted, Heaven pity the marine or soldier who dares to show his face in our streets. The true reason why the Governor and Mayor will allow the Federal soldiers to interfere in the election is, that the militia are not to be relied on, the commanding officers being principally Radical politicians, appointed by Fenton. However, the number of target companies in New York have wonderfully increased within the last two months, and over sixty have been organized within ten days. They are not the old-fashioned companies that borrow the cap, muskets and target. Each company is armed with the best Springfield muskets manufactured, and each musket is the property of the man carrying it. Some of the papers have quite innocently remarked of late the large number of companies, thirty and forty in a single day, that pass through the streets. There are probably two hundred and forty companies, averaging fifty men each, armed and equipped and familiar with the use of the musket. Should there be a riot on election day, these twelve thousand counter guerrillas may be heard from. A negro target company arrived from Philadelphia to-night, and had a jollification at the Cooper Institute. In a speech the Captain said that "Dey were gwine to become part ob de Nashunal Guard ob Ameriky, and dat if Mr. Greeley wanted dem at election day, all he had to do was to notify 'em ob de fac."

☞ The damage done to the Cuban sugar crop alone by the recent hurricanes will have an effect reaching to every consumer of that commodity. The four districts that were devastated by the storm produced 316,000 tons of sugar in 1860, and their production for the present season was estimated at 400,000 tons. As these districts are in a narrow section of the island, it is feared that their entire crop has been destroyed, which will not only tend to raise the price of sugar, but will diminish Spain's revenues from Cuba.

☞ A very bad memory: Father—"Mary, my love, do you remember the text of this morning?" Mary—"No, pa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory." Mother—"By the way, did you notice Susan Brown?" Mary—"Oh, yes, what a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown boots, an imitation honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-rings, and such a fan! O, my!" Mother—"Well, my dear, your memory is certainly bad."

☞ At the session of the Unitarian Conference in New York, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe asked why reference was constantly made to the "brethren"—never to the "sisters." The Rev. Robert Laird Collier replied that he would answer, as a Methodist parson did to a similar question: "The reason is because the gentlemen embrace the ladies."

THE CINCINNATI INIQUITY.

A Champion of the Southern Railroad Effectually Skinned.

SOME HOME TESTIMONY.

[From the Cincinnati Commoner.]

We have ever feared the success of that iniquity—the ten million-swindle authorized by the Ferguson bill—but now we begin to have hope of its defeat; for the hero of lost causes has spoken in its favor. The meeting at Lexington was a specimen of an old game that used to be much in vogue among the Silver-gray Whigs—one that was practiced at Louisville, in the Southern Commercial Convention, in making Fillmore chairman, and it is to make up the lack of an honest cause by covering the front with some celebrity that had been magnified into a seeming greatness by an artificially-created foolish public opinion. The Democratic party has, of late, had this weakness, and, of course, defeat follows as persistently its banners as it did those of the Whig party. Henry Stanbery was chosen as champion for the Southern railroad from this same propensity, and we hope he will do for it what he did for the stockholders of the Trust Company, for Andrew Johnson, for the old Whig party, for the friends of the Crittenden Compromise and for the whigified Democratic party, to-wit: Help to sink it by the weight of his always illusive reasoning.

The Commoner lately described Sam. Cary in a two-horse act, and our task is now to report Mr. Stanbery in a four-horse act. He rode before the Lexington audience four geldings, viz: That he was an Ohio lawyer, an Ohio constitution-maker, and that he is a States' rights Democrat, and a Kentuckian forevermore; and he did well in a Stanbery fashion. As an Ohio jurist he defended the meanest law ever enacted in Ohio; as one of the fathers of our State constitution, he supported a rape committed upon it; as a States' rights man he forsook the fundamental principle of interstate or international law; and as a new-made Kentuckian (warranted to last) he surrendered the manhood of its people.

Kentucky folks do not know our great Ohio lawyer as well as ourselves, and we must be permitted to give a few delineations of his character. In the first place, Mr. Stanbery never gave a sound constitutional opinion in his life; for the reason that he always mistakes a constitutional disease of the mean part of the American people for the constitution. It consists of a similar chronic difficulty to that so well described in chapter viii., verse 27, of the Judges, in reference to the treason of Gideon, which is in these words:

"And all Israel went thithera whoring after it; which thing became a snare unto Gideon and to his house."

We remind Mr. Stanbery that there are two kinds of constitution, viz: One kind, a specimen of which was adopted in Ohio in spite of his opposition, and the other which represents a certain public propensity. The true friend of the first opposes public immorality, for that is the object of these constitutions; the caterer to the second encourages public vice, for that is the propensity it typifies, and bad as Mr. Stanbery may feel about it, yet we must say that in Lexington he personated the latter. He did, indeed, but follow an old inclination, begun by him when he opposed forty years ago Jackson's veto of the Maysville road bill, and well stuck to ever since.

The second bad plank in Mr. Stanbery's character is his habit of trying to teach the people to squint upon public questions. He is never better pleased than when he can attract the public away from the true point of a controversy to the pimples on their noses; he has a very low opinion of the people, and it delights him to persuade them to be either knaves or fools.

Thirdly, Mr. Stanbery's *forte* is a defense of criminalities; and his main ability herein consists in saving his client through some technicality. He generally admits the crime charged to be wrong *per se*, and then contends however, that the statute crime was not committed. He displayed that part of his character well in his late speech, for he made the point that our Ohio constitution and public morality was not violated, because the public stealing it prohibited was technically a very different stealing from that authorized by the Ferguson bill.

In the fourth place, Mr. Stanbery is disingenuous as a politician. No man knows better than he the utter falsity and injustice there is in the right of majorities to dispose of individual wealth, and yet he tried (in his speech) to interpose the popular vote of Cincinnati between an honest principle and public spoliation. He argues like the boy did who performed all his pilferings from his father's pockets by taking from his mother's drawer the money she had purloined from her drunken husband. The boy technically never robbed his father, but did he not do so in reality?

Mr. Stanbery argued, to a Kentucky audience, that it is constitutional and honest for them to take stolen property, known to them to be such, because (first) the theft was not a technical violation of our constitution—because (second) our constitutionally mean Legislature had passed a statute authorizing the stealing, and because (third) the people of Cincinnati did not go whoring after the ten millions as the Israelites did after the gold and trinkets of Gideon.

In conclusion, we must mention another trait in Mr. Stanbery's character; it is: that he always mistakes State wrongs for State rights. He always forsakes the latter, and ever supports the former. He did this specially at Lexington, in his States rights arguments (called so by courtesy); for he was false to Kentucky in not telling her that there is a vast difference in the effect of a contract, whether it is made with an individual outside of the State, or a public authority of another State. A wharf granted to the city of Liverpool, in New York city, would be a matter for which Great Britain might intervene, but for a wharf, granted to Cunard, England would not do so.

We are done with Mr. Stanbery. Mr. Ferguson has seduced another, so-called, Great man. It did not take much to do it, for there was what Burns speak of

* * * "Convenience snug,
A treacherous inclination," etc.

The Pneumatic Gas Explosion at Russellville—A Reliable Account from a Gentleman Who Was Present.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Oct. 26.

I wish to call attention to a very grave error in your valuable paper of the 26th inst., in regard to the explosion of gas in the banking-house of N. Long & Co., on the 22d. The facts of the case are as follows: There is attached to the main gas supply-pipe in the cellar what is known by gas-fitters as a drip. It is a pipe, with a stop-cock in the end, for the purpose of collecting the condensation, and, when collected, this cock is turned to let the water pass out. During the day, some one, not conversant with its workings, in turning this cock, to give egress to the water, left the pipe open, which allowed the gas to escape in the cellar instead of into the main pipe. As a consequence the cellar was soon filled with the escaped gas. Mr. Long and Mr. Julian Hale, a young college student from your city, went down about 7 o'clock to find the leak. Dr. John B. Peyton, one of our best and most prominent citizens, and one of the most elegant and accomplished gentlemen in the State, who had an office immediately over the cellar, thinking to assist Mr. Long, lighted a candle and started into the cellar, and upon entering the door the explosion took place, throwing him into the street and setting his clothes, face and hands on fire; he was immediately taken into his room in Mr. Long's residence, where he had the best of attention. He lingered in great agony until Sunday night and died about 9 o'clock. Mr. Long and young Hall were badly burned and are in a precarious condition at this time, but we entertain strong hopes of their recovery. The bank building was not injured; the only damage done to the house was the shattering of the cellar door.

Dr. Peyton was burried with Masonic honors yesterday, and, though not a man of family, his remains were attended by the largest crowd of mourning friends ever seen in our town. He was a prominent and zealous Mason. He was ever courteous, gentlemanly and kind, and always had a smile for every one. He never had an enemy, and the whole people have been saddened over this great casualty.

Yours truly, F.

An Indiana McFarland Sent Up.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

For the first time, we believe, in the history of American criminal law, a man has been convicted by a jury for shooting his wife's seducer. The case has just been tried at Goshen, Ind., in the Elkhart County Circuit Court, before Judge Tousley. The defendant was Edward Russell. He murdered William A. Williams on the 17th of January last. Notwithstanding the defense clearly proved, by the woman's confession and other evidence, that there had been improper intimacy between the murdered man and the wife of the prisoner, and that the murder was committed in a fit of "temporary insanity" produced upon the prisoner's mind by the knowledge of this fact, the jury, after four hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and Russell was sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was made and overruled, but in all probability the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

There were circumstances in Russell's favor which would justify the deed, if any circumstance could justify the deliberate taking of human life. Williams was the uncle of Russell's wife; and when Russell accused his wife of dishonoring him, she confessed it, but alleged that her uncle had used physical force to accomplish his purpose. Believing this, Russell went in pursuit of Williams and shot him instantly. He then delivered himself to the authorities, and has since been confined in jail at Goshen. No doubt the jury, in their verdict, were strongly influenced by the pernicious example of recent mock trials such as that of McFarland; and determined to show that "injured husbands" cannot commit murder with impunity everywhere.

The Chances for Paris to Starve.

[From the London Daily News, 12th.]

Correspondents from Paris report that they are enduring not the horrors but the bitterness of war. "Meat," wrote Surgeon Major Wyatt ten days ago, "is getting very difficult to procure, and so, I specially regret to say, is money. To-day we are informed of the nutricious qualities of bullocks' blood." There ought to be very large supplies of meat in Paris on this the third week of the investment. It was given out a fortnight ago that when the city was invested the stock of sheep in Paris was 2,000,000, which, at the rate of 40,000 a day, would give a supply of mutton for fifty days. Besides this, there are said to have been 700,000 or 800,000 cattle, of which a certain number were also to be killed daily. A vast deal of food for these animals had been collected in Paris from the surrounding country, but as it would be necessary to economise much of this for the horses of the artillery, cavalry and other indispensable services, salting is said to have been had recourse to on a large scale. Fresh vegetables, according to the last accounts, were hardly any more to be found. The difficulty already experienced of obtaining meat shows how erroneous is the supposition often met with, that in a besieged town consumption proceeds without diminution until some material check is arrived at. The prospect of want is already limiting it in Paris. To-morrow the investment will have lasted three weeks, and on Sunday next half the time for which the meat supplies of Paris will hold out at the present rate of consumption will have expired.

SHAKSPEARE'S SKULL.

Colley Cibber and Wilkie Collins Comment on the Cadaverous Canard.

THE POET IN PLASTER.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

We have received the following letter from a reader of the Press in New Orleans:

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: In the New Orleans Times of October 9th appeared an article copied from the Philadelphia Press, headed "Shakspeare's Skull; the Photograph Published in England," in which article the writer seems greatly put out (and justly so) at the idea of the great bard's grave having been robbed of its tenant's skull. Shortly after reading the aforesaid article I happened to be reading Washington Irving's Sketch Book, and in the sketch entitled "Stratford-on-Avon," describing his visit to the poet's grave (as related on page 325, revised edition, published in New York, in 1850, by G. P. Putnam) he tells us, "He [the sexton] told me that he had made bold to look in at the hole, but could see neither coffin nor bones; nothing but dust. It was something, I thought, to have seen the dust of Shakspeare." The above, I think, is sufficient and satisfactory evidence in refutation of the assertion of the grave having been robbed. Read Mr. Irving's sketch and say in your paper what you think of the matter, so that the New Orleans Times may copy it.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12, 1870. W.

Colley Cibber, the well-known dramatic critic, was the writer of the communication alluded to above. Considerable discussion having been awakened by the questions and suggestions contained therein, he has contributed the following paper, which enters into the subject more elaborately:

On the 27th of September I contributed to the Press an article headed "The Photograph of the Skull of Shakspeare." As a photograph purporting to be taken from the skull of Shakspeare was said to be in existence, and that several eminent gentlemen in this country had copies, we asked through your columns for some information from any one of the gentlemen having such a photograph. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, David Paul Brown, Esq., replied to this through the columns of the Sunday Dispatch of the 16th inst., wherein he says: "I have only to say at this time—and I intend to refer to the subject more fully hereafter—that I have copies of the photograph, or cast, which were brought to me some years ago by the Rev. Dr. Rudder, from Stratford, and that (if my opinion on such a subject is of any value, and if phrenology is to be regarded as a science) such a skull would have been a most appropriate natural casket for such a brain as Shakspeare's," &c.

When I asked for information upon the subject of the skull, I had not then the least idea that the photograph in question was that of a mere cast, taken from the bust of Shakspeare, which stands upon, or rather forms a portion of a monument erected to his memory in the church at Stratford. Whatever my opinion may be of phrenology, and I confess that opinion is not favorable to it as a science, or its efficacy in developing the natural propensities of a man, and predicting the future destiny of infants, still less can I believe in a photograph of a cast of a sculptured head of Shakspeare. As I suspected, it is one of the tricks of trade some men have of coining money out of their art and palming its fruit on a credulous public. The story of a cast being taken from the celebrated Stratford bust is one that has been questioned, but, admitting its truth, what has the photograph of a cast taken from sculptured marble to do with the skull of Shakspeare? There can be no connection between the plain surface of a sculptured head and that skull upon whose surface ran the lines of genius, mapping the mental powers of the man and developing those bumps which modern science has alphabeted under the cognomen of phrenology.

We have photographs of the busts, and also full-length sculptured figures of great men, which are looked upon as simply representing to view the beauties of that peculiar art, but not intended to convey anything beyond the mere limit of the chisel's execution. The taking of casts of statues is of very ancient origin, and such specimens have always been considered in the light of beautiful models and treasured in the academies as models of the art, and subjects for the study of students.

It is said that before the Israelites left Egypt they had seen cast statues, which they imitated in casting the golden calf, as they did afterwards in the brazen serpent. From that time all the nations of the East cast their gods, *deos conflatiles*, and God forbade his people to imitate them upon pain of death. It is said that Solomon caused the figures used in the temple and elsewhere to be cast near Jericho, because it was a clayey soil, "*in argillosa terra*," which shows that they had even the same manner of founding great masses as we have.

SHAKSPEARE'S BUST.

A monument was erected in the chancel of the beautiful church at Stratford to the memory of Shakspeare. It was placed against a blank window. This monument must have been erected before 1623, because it is thus mentioned by Leonard Digges, in the earliest copy of "Commendary Verses," prefixed to the folio edition of Shakspeare's Plays, 1623:

* * * when that stone is rent,
And time dissolves thy Stratford monument,
Here we alive shall view thee still.

It represents the poet sitting under an arch, with a cushion before him, a pen in his right hand, and his left resting upon a sheet of paper. It is supposed to have been cut by one Thomas Stanton, who was employed for that purpose by Dr. Hall and his wife. Others again say that the sculptor's name was Gerhard Johnson. The resemblance, it is said, was a faithful one, not modelled from the life, but under living instruction, from some picture or cast. It is said also that the face of Shakspeare is considerably fuller than it is in the engraving on the title page of the folio edition of 1623, a copy of which rare work is in possession of Edwin Forrest, Esq.

One writer, speaking of the bust, says: "It is not only at variance with the traditions of Shakspeare's appearance having been prepossessing, but irreconcilable with the belief of its ever having borne a striking resemblance to any human being." The expression is said to be less intellectual than it must have been in reality, and the forehead, though lofty and expansive, is not strongly marked with thought. On the whole, it has rather a look of gayety and good humor than of thought and reflection; the lips are full, and apparently in the act of giving utterance to some amiable pleasantry. It also conveys the idea of a cheerful, good-tempered and somewhat social man. "An intense study of this bust," says F. W. Fairholt, "enforces the belief that all the manifold peculiarities of feature, so characteristic of the poet, and which no chance could have originated, and no theory account for, must have resulted from its being a transcript of the Man." Others, again, say the striking marked features of the poet are there—the noble forehead and great intellectual developments and unostentatious kindly expression must have belonged to Shakspeare. Whether a cast from this sculptured head will stand the test of phrenological science, as if it had been adapted to the poet, is a mere question, which the believers in that science could readily settle by describing the man as generations know him. Thus history would repeat itself through the flimsy outlines of an "air-drawn" map.

If this photography possesses any interest at all, it is simply that which is connected with a piece of sculptured marble, and has no more to do with Shakspeare's skull than have the photographs of mounds in Egypt with the millions of skulls and bones lying beneath them.

HOW THE CAST WAS TAKEN.

We will now let Wilkie Collins, the celebrated English novelist, give an account of how this cast was taken. It will be found in the introduction to his beautifully told story of "The Stolen Mask; or, The Mysterious Cash Box."

If it should prove apocryphal, we will wait patiently for Mr. Brown's explanation, as we know of no one more able and willing to throw light upon any doubtful subject connected with the name of Shakspeare.

"It may possibly happen that some of the readers of this story have in their possession a plaster 'mask,' or face and forehead of Shakspeare, which is a cast from the celebrated Stratford bust. These casts were first offered for sale some time since. The circumstances under which the original mould was taken I heard thus related by a friend (now no more), to whose affectionate remembrance of me I am indebted for the specimen of the mask which I now possess:

"A stone-mason at Stratford-upon-Avon was employed, a few years ago, to make repairs in the church; while thus engaged he managed, as he thought, unsuspected, to take a mould from the Shakspeare bust. What he had done was found out, however, and he was forthwith threatened, by the authorities having care of the bust, with the severest pains and penalties of the law, though for what especial offense was not specified. The poor man was so frightened at these menaces, that he packed up his tools at once, and, taking the mould with him, left Stratford. Having afterward stated his case to persons competent to advise him, he was told he need fear no penalty whatever, and that if he thought he could dispose of them, he might make as many casts as he pleased, and offer them for sale anywhere. He took the advice, placed his masks neatly on slabs of black marble, and sold great numbers of them, not only in England, but in America also. It should be added that this stonemason had been remarkable for his extraordinary reverence of Shakspeare, which he carried to such an extent as to assure the friend from whom I derived the information he given, that if (as a widower) he ever married again, it should be only when he could meet with a woman who was a lineal descendant of William Shakspeare!

"From the anecdote I have related, the first idea of the following pages was derived. I now offer my little book to the public, in writing which I have endeavored to tell a simple story, simply and familiarly, or in other words, as if I were only telling it to an audience of friends at my own fireside.

"WILKIE COLLINS.

"Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park."

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Democratic Meeting in Hawesville—Williams for Governor.

At a Democratic meeting held in the town of Hawesville, on the 24th of October, 1870, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 5th of January, 1871, E. A. Faulconer, Esq., was elected chairman, and John Sterett secretary, Judge W. F. Baker, Judge Wm. D. Mayhall and Maj. E. E. Pate were appointed a committee to report to the meeting a list of delegates to represent the Democracy of Hancock county in the State convention. During the time the committee were out Judge Eli H. Brown offered and advocated the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the Hon. Geo. W. Williams, of Daviess county, as a sound Democrat, an able constitutional lawyer, a man of unflinching integrity, of varied learning and high order of ability, and, hoping he may consent to the use of his name, we do therefore recommend him to the people of Kentucky as our first choice for Governor.

After which the committee reported the following list of delegates:

W. F. Baker, W. D. Mayhall, E. E. Pate, R. Y. Bush, Frank. Lander, Geo. Smith, Geo. A. McGill, W. V. Thorn, James Mason, Jo. F. Bennett, Eli H. Brown, M. E. Pate, G. C. P. Baker, Wm. Sterett, D. W. Jett, John Sterett, R. C. Beauchamp, W. S. Thomas, E. A. Faulconer, D. L. Adair.

On motion, it was resolved that the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, Owensboro Monitor, Southern Shield and all other Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish the proceedings.

E. A. FAULCONER, Chairman.

JOHN STERETT, Secretary.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, October 28.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Jacob Schurman and Emily Bouvia, Francis H. Ransom and Mary Jane Hill.

The Ledger says that the proposed reunion of the 23d Indiana regiment has been postponed until the summer of 1871.

Mr. John Hey, one of our most prominent stove merchants, is lying quite seriously ill at his residence.

Marshal Akers was very ill yesterday at his residence, at the Farmer House, but not seriously. He hopes to be out in a few days to attend to his official duties.

A two-horse team ran away on Main street yesterday afternoon. Driver considerably frightened. The only damage done was to a country wagon, which was smashed up.

The merchants in this city, and those along the line, advocate an accommodation train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway between New Albany and Bedford.

Winter and summer blended was illustrated by the marriage of a gay old youth of sixty-five winters to a maiden of twenty summers. Elder John E. Noyes performed the ceremony yesterday afternoon.

The ball given by the employees of the New Albany woolen mills, at Quast's Hall, Wednesday night, for the benefit of August Mersch, an invalid, was largely attended. The best of order prevailed, and all seemed to enjoy themselves finely.

Rev. B. F. Tow, Pastor of Roberts chapel, was taken suddenly ill Monday night with an inflammation of the stomach. Dr. Thomas Cornelius was called in, and relieved his sufferings. The reverend gentleman was quite easy yesterday, and the congregation will be spared an invaluable pastor.

Another free fight on Lower Main street Wednesday night, in the West end. A certain individual was again on the rampage, and, as usual, involved an entire neighborhood in a row. Again the people of the West end ask why it is that they are subject to the nightly disturbance of a lot of drunken rowdies? Will the Chief of Police look after that section of the city?

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: The Governor yesterday appointed C. C. Menaugh, of Virginia City, Montana Territory, formerly of Salem, Ind., Commissioner of Deeds for this State; the editorial excursionists from Northern Indiana, will arrive here on Thursday next; Maj. Hufstetter, of Orange county, Capt. Secat, of Crawford, Col. Steames, of Orange, and Gen. D. C. Thomas were in the city yesterday.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday morning: F. B. Zeigelsbauer, violation of liquor law for selling without license, bill $13 45; Chas. Barrone, disorderly conduct, in fighting Nick Neff, $8 40, stayed for thirty days; Henry Raymond, "provoke," $11 55, stayed. This is a case where Raymond had a dispute on the wharf-boat, and told a gentleman it was not true what he stated. Henry got a flogging and had to pay $11 55 in addition. He says he thinks "Das is no shustice." Fritz Rusk and Frank Creed were the next on the docket, charged with fighting near the corner of Lower Fifth and Main streets. The different decisions of the Mayor in this case would take up too much space, hence we only give his final decision: "I think that the play between Frank Creed and Fritz Rusk was 'hoss play,' therefore my judgment is that Fritz Rusk should be discharged, and I will be light on Frank Creed. Mr. Creed, your bill is $8 40." Frank furnished the necessary security and stayed the fine for thirty days.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 28

Ohio Falls Lodge, I. O. G. T., elects its officers for the ensuing quarter to-night.

Remember the lecture in Wall-street Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Franc. Parsons, on "Human Character."

John Zulauf offers to subscribe $10,000 for the construction of a marine railway at Jeffersonville.

H. B. Wools, editor and publisher of the National Democrat, returned from his Kansas trip on Wednesday night.

James and John Howard, of the firm of Howard & Co., in this city, were on the train which collided at Loogootee, on the O. and M. railroad, on Tuesday night, eastward bound, but escaped without a scratch.

Pearson Clem, a boy seventeen years old, subject to epilepsy, on Tuesday morning fell down in a fit, alongside of the Jeffersonville railroad, near Whiteland. The train came along soon afterward and cut his arm entirely off, which was lying across one of the rails.

In our notice of the body-snatchers yesterday we were misinformed and led into an error, which, if uncorrected, would do great injury to an honest, hard-working man. The statement that the expressman with one short arm was the driver of the team which hauled the body was entirely erroneous. His name is not Williams, but Samuel Cline, and, judging from the number of persons who asked the correction, he has many friends, all of whom mentioned Mr. Cline in very respectful terms. The Williams referred to is a mechanic, who lived in the lower part of the city. He is a large-sized man, and recently lost a part of his feet by being frost-bitten.

Mr. A. Hack, an old and respectable German citizen of this place, lost his wife by death some two weeks ago, and she was buried in the Eastern Cemetery. Having heard of the arrest of the body-snatchers, he became uneasy himself, and accordingly proceeded to the grave of his wife, on yesterday evening, and opened it, and behold, his worst fears were realized, for the coffin was empty. The grief of the old man was intense, and as he arrived in the city he met the Sheriff and his assistants conveying the prisoners from the city jail to the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi road for the purpose of taking them to the Charleston jail, and the rage at the sight of the prisoners which took possession of the old man knew no bounds. It was with difficulty that he could be prevented from meting out summary vengeance upon the desecrators of his wife's grave. The excitement in the city is intense, and it is well, perhaps, for law and order that the prisoners were removed.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	3 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	3 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 27.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. Potomac, Cin.
Leonora, Mad. Palestine, Hend.
LeClaire No. 2, Tenn. river.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 27.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. Potomac, Cin.
Leonora, Mad. Palestine, Hend.
Emma Floyd, Memphis.

THE weather opened yesterday bright and warm, but by 12 m. it clouded up, soon after which a drizzling rain set in, lasting for a short time. It then cleared up and the sun came out again, holding sway for a short period. Again it become cloudy, with every indication of rain during the night. The mercury ranged from 70 to 82. The river has undergone but little change since last report. Now in the pass down the Indian chute 16 inches, and 4 feet on Portland bar. Business good, low-water crafts getting all they can carry.

The Mollie Gratz backed out yesterday for Cairo with all the freight she wanted.

The Kate Robinson, Capt. Batchelor, will leave for St. Louis to-morrow evening, positively.

Capt. Pink Varble returned from Cincinnati yesterday morning by the mail boat.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m., sharp.

There are two boats for Madison to-day, the Nat Williams and Leonora No. 2; the former backs out at 1 p. m., and the latter at 3 p. m.

Capt. Mumford, formerly of the Cincinnati Mail Line, paid our city a visit yesterday for the first time in several years.

The Juniata and General Buell are the United States Mail Line packets for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 10 a. m., and the latter at 3 p. m.

The Silver Lake No. 4, Captain Todd, commenced loading yesterday for New Orleans, and will leave to-morrow evening, going through direct without reshipping. She will tow no barges.

By a special telegram to Captain B. C. Levi, from Captain Batchelor, we learn that the Edinburgh will commence loading for New Orleans to-day, and will leave the early part of next week. Captain Carter, the clerk of the Edinburgh, will arrive from Cincinnati this morning.

Boat hands have commenced the jumping business early this season. The Belle Lee came out from New Orleans with only twenty-one men on deck, and, with the immense trip she had, there was no fun in it. Hands at New Orleans demand $75 per month. Steamboats have a hard time of it, and it is a wonder that sheriffs don't get every one of them.

The LeClaire No. 2, Capt. A. Ballard, came in from Tennessee river yesterday morning with a splendid trip. After discharging her cargo she commenced receiving for a return trip, and will leave positively to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, from the Portland wharf. The LeClaire is a fleet boat, having elegant passenger accommodations, and always leaving promptly at the advertised time.

We extract the following from the statement submitted to the Pittsburg Council by the Secretary of the Coal Exchange, which was approved by the Board of Council: There is now in course of construction a bridge at the city of Cincinnati, which, on examination of the plans heretofore presented, will show the following facts: A bridge with a channel span 400 feet wide and at least 250 feet from the channel of the river, and a draw of only 100 feet on the Kentucky shore. The headway of the channel span is only to be, as per present plans, 73 feet above low water mark, and, as the river rises to the height of 68 and 65 feet at Cincinnati, there will only be a passage of six to eleven feet, which would hardly allow a barge to float through, let alone a steamboat, and the draw is so located as to be utterly useless in high water, and, besides, the railroad company are not compelled to open it when a train is expected, or, in other words, just when they please. But as you will be addressed by the members of our committee in relation to the manner in which this bridge is being erected, we will leave it and proceed to give you some statistics as to the vast commerce of the Ohio river, and the relation in which our vast increasing city and its citizens stand. The length of the Ohio river proper, from Pittsburg to Cairo, is 967 miles, which, together with its navigable tributaries, constitute an internal navigation of over 4,000 miles, making a shore line of double this extent, or over 8,000 miles, nearly twice the length of the shore lines of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The Ohio drains an area of 214,000 square miles; situated in the heart of the Republic, and comprising the finest agricultural, mineral and manufacturing districts in the great Mississippi Valley. All of Kentucky and West Virginia, half of Tennessee, and the southern halves of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, besides Western Pennsylvania and part of Western New York, are benefited by the navigation of this river. The Ohio has determined the sites and mainly contributed to the growth of Pittsburg, Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Henderson, Paducah and Cairo and numerous other towns and cities extensively engaged in commerce. Coal, lumber, oil, manufactured from various fabrics of skilled artisans, farming implements, furniture from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, are transported down the Ohio, distributed to the lower valley—and throughout the entire Mississippi basin to New Orleans and the Gulf cities in the South—to St. Louis, to St. Paul, Fort Benton and many other points West and South. From Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the grain, produce, leather, pork and other supplies required by the cotton States are sent by this river, and from Kentucky and Tennessee are shipped northward tobacco, hemp and other Southern products to the eastward and Northern markets. It thus appears that on this river and its branches is transacted a large share of the interior Northern and Southern trade of the country. No great North and South railroads can ever do and keep up with the increase of business on terms equally favorable; hence the evil of permitting navigation to be choked with artificial impediments is more apparent. The cost of river carriage is usually less than one-fourth the charge by railroads; and for heavy and bulky tonnage, like coal, iron, iron ore, salt, oil, lumber and grain, the time saved by railroad transportation will never offset the extra cost. It is well-known that the tonnage of the Ohio is immense. Besides upward of four hundred regular passenger and freight steamers, there are many powerful towboats employed in moving the thousands of barges which they tow in fleets of from five to twenty-five to each boat. At Pittsburgh alone there are owned over three thousand of these barges and over one hundred towboats, engaged in the coal trade, the united tonnage of which amounts to over one million tons, or as great as the entire tonnage of New York and Philadelphia combined, which represents a capital of over six million dollars in barges and steamboats, held and owned by citizens of this city in the floating stock necessary to transport coal alone to the Southern cities: and beside the above amount of capital we have the millions of dollars invested in coal lands and cash capital, giving employment to ten thousand miners, who draw their supplies mainly from the manufactories and warehouses of Pittsburg and vicinity, and who help to make up the numerous thriving villages along the Monongahela valley. Fifty million bushels of coal are shipped annually, and the proceeds from the sale of which come back to these great interests. Hence this movement ought to command the general and hearty support of every man who feels an interest in the prosperity of our city. Strike from the commerce of this city and Ohio river the shipment of coal, and drive these tugs and barges from our wharves, and what will be the condition of this city in comparison to its present prosperity? Is a trade so vast, ramifying itself into all the departments of industry, to be destroyed by the construction of artificial obstructions which have already destroyed not only hundreds of thousands of dollars, but lives of those engaged in transporting the merchandise of your city and the cities along the banks of the Ohio river, as will be seen by the aggregate of loss at different bridges now erected and in course of erection across the river named, to-wit:

Steubenville bridge	$ 58,238 92
Bellair bridge	48,500 00
Parkersburg bridge	72,260 12
Louisville bridge	24,704 50
Cincinnati and Newport bridge	4,000 00
	$207,673 54
Loss of time to towboats amounting to 700 days at a cost of $1 50 per day	105,000 00
Making the large amount of	$312,673 54

Which in addition, compute if you can the value of nineteen lives, two at Bellair and seventeen at Parkersburg, all of which has occurred in the last eighteen months. Comment here, we think, is unnecessary, and we lay before your honorable bodies the foregoing facts, feeling assured that in your wisdom and judgment you will take such action as will best protect the interests of our city and its citizens in this matter.

For river dispatches see first or fourth page.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:55 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P. M.
7:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:45 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P. M.
6.15 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
2:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
4:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	[illegible] A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:45 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
myl dtf

A railroad is to be built from Tennille via Sandersville to Atlanta.

Work has commenced on the Dalton and Morgantown railroad.

The survey of the Opelika and Union Springs road has progressed ten miles east of Tuskegee.

The Chattanooga railroad is now completed to Fort Macomb, about thirteen miles from the Rigolets and twenty-one from New Orleans.

The New Orleans express train went out yesterday morning crowded with people returning to New Orleans.

The International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adjourned on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Ed. Marsh, train dispatcher for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, left for Independence, Mo., on a short leave of absence to visit friends and relatives.

Col. Horace Scott, Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad, returned from New York yesterday, and the mule died happy.

The junction of the Selma and New Orleans railroad and the Selma, Rome and Dalton road has been effected. Tracklaying southwest of the crossing of the Selma and Meridian road will now be pushed forward vigorously.

Track-laying on the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad, toward Madisonville, is in rapid progress, and we are confidently assured that they will be hauling coal over the road by the 20th of November.

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the recent outrage of masked men on that road, by which Conductor Garrett was driven off. No special action was taken.

We chronicle with real pleasure the marriage of A. Anderson, Esq., Assistant General Ticket Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to the charming Miss Edmonia J. Russell, of this city. The ceremony took place yesterday, and immediately the happy pair started on a wedding tour North and East, and will visit the principal cities during their absence. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have the kind wishes of a host of friends for as much happiness as falls to the lot of any in this world.

The passenger earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches for the three weeks ending October 21, 1870, were $73,514 30; and for the corresponding three weeks last year, $73,484 75, being an increase of $35 55. The earnings for the three weeks of this year would have shown a much larger increase had it not been that quarantine was established between New Orleans and Galveston, and passengers for Texas were thereby compelled to take passage by steamship lines from Eastern cities to Galveston direct. We understand that the regular New York and Galveston steamers were so crowded that extra ships were chartered to transport their increased business. The frost having appeared the yellow fever has abated, and quarantine has been raised, and regular communications between New Orleans and Galveston, both by rail and steamers, are again opened.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the Cincinnati and Springfield Short Line Railroad was held on Monday evening, at the Twelve-mile House, in Sharon. The meeting was called to order by Col. Charles Gano, and, on motion, Thomas Spooner was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Morris Deaman Secretary. Several speeches were made by gentlemen interested in the construction of the road, and the committee appointed at Sharon, about a week ago, to solicit subscriptions for the road, was called upon to report. Mr. W. T. Whalen, one of the committee, arose and stated that, after a thorough investigation and canvassing among the people, it was ascertained that they would willingly subscribe if they had reasonable assurance that this road would be built. The chairman then made a statement of what he knew of the prospect of the road being built, and that it would be accomplished if $250,000 were subscribed along the line of the proposed road, between Cincinnati and Springfield. This amount was required as a bonus, and the work would then commence. Col. Gano then offered a report of the meeting held at Lebanon last week, and stated that the portion of the subscription of $250,000, assigned to Warren county, amounted to $96,000, Butler and Hamilton $44,000, and the remainder of the amount necessary to be subscribed would be divided between Clark and Greene counties. Col. Hill, of Sharon, then reported by authority that the contention between Lockland and Reading as to the route would be amicably adjusted, and that it would run as near as practicable to the west bank of the east fork of Mill creek, and contiguous to the iron bridge between the two villages. The Committee on Subscription for Butler and Hamilton counties, appointed at the Lebanon meeting, are Messrs. Bulse and Thompson for Butler county, and Cols. Gano and Hill, and Messrs. Lawrence, Spooner, Fox, and another for Hamilton county, with Col. Gano as chairman. No subscriptions were received at the above meeting, but the following gentlemen present pledged to subscribe: Col. Gano, $1,000; Col. Hill, $1,000; Alex. Clark and Smith, $5,000; Thos. Spooner from $500 to $1,000, and others. A railroad meeting will be held at Lockland on Friday evening, to which the moneyed men of the country are invited.

A citizen of Michigan has invented an iron railroad tie which he thinks will prove a practicable substitute for wooden ties. If such shall prove to be the case, very important results will follow. Wooden ties cost about 70 cents each, but require to be replaced every three or four years. The iron tie costs $3, and once down is down forever, as it is protected from corrosion by coal tar. The main feature of the invention, however, is the lock. One flange is cast on the tie. The other is of wrought iron and is held in place by a three-eighths wrought iron quarter round key. The rail rests upon a rubber cushion four inches square and five inches in length. This rubber cushion is protected from the action of the elements by one-eighth inch iron cap, made to fit over it closely. It is claimed that this rubber cushion will prevent the beating down of the end of the rails, will, by obviating concussion, save rolling stock, and that the train will glide smoothly, instead of thundering along.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1870.

Money is no easier, and the demand is increasing. Pork men have begun to come into the market as borrowers, which causes increased stringency, and good commercial paper is freely offered at 12 per cent., and some persons are willing to pay 15 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is not very active, but there is no large surplus on hand; consequently the price is still par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Is still in fair demand; it shows an upward tendency. Its efforts at an advance, however, are very labored, and, although it ranged higher to-day than yesterday, it closes this evening at 111⅜, which is ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday's closing dispatch.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅜	112⅜
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have been more active to-day. Several nice lots were sold to dealers, but there is no demand among investors.

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons '81	113⅜	113⅜	113⅝	⅛	..
" '62	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	..	..
" '64	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	..	⅛
" '65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..	..
New issue	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	..	⅛
" '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..	..
Cy 6s	111	111⅛	111	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are not changing hands in large lots, but there are numerous small sales made daily. The first mortgage Short-line bonds are in some demand, and the 8 per cent. second mortgage bonds of that road are in growing demand.

COMMERCIAL.

Business in the various departments of trade has shown some falling off in activity, although a fair inquiry for staple articles is still reported, and prices are undergoing no very essential changes. The weather to-day has been warm almost to sultriness, and as we write, 6 p. m., a good-sized rain-shower is falling.

Pork-packers are getting ready for operations, but as yet no hogs have been slaughtered. We hear of purchases to-day of 100 head by Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co. at 7c, but this figure is above the views of packers.

THE FOREIGN WAR AND THE HOME TRADE—The New York Herald of a recent date, in commenting upon the effects of the Franco-Prussian war upon the trade of the country, says:

Diogenes relates that when Philip of Macedon was devastating Greece with his proudly victorious armies Diogenes, that preternaturally placid philosopher and stoic, began to bang on the inside of his tub with unmerciful violence. When asked why he did so he replied that though Philip was not thundering at their walls they must needs feel the effects of the war, and he rattled at his tub to rouse others to proper wakefulness on the subject. Diogenes has many prototypes here, who are sedulously striving to make everybody else believe that the present European war is bound to dislocate the relations of trade in this country. The excitement in the Gold Exchange and Stock Board in Wall street at the outbreak of the war has not yet been forgotten. Every word flashed over the cable sent gold and stocks and the prices of breadstuffs bobbing up and down at a fearfully fluctuating rate. Matters are much changed now. Markets of all kinds have quite lost their sensitiveness to the European war news. The war has lasted much longer than it was generally supposed it would, and yet gold is two per cent. lower than it was on the 1st of September, and the prices of breadstuffs are the same now as they were then. The plain fact is that our modern Diogeneses—those making the most banging, noise and outcry about the effects upon trade of the Franco-Prussian war—belong to the greediest of our unconsciously greedy people; ever hastening to get rich, never satisfied with moderate gains, and, in their frantic eagerness of accumulation, disregarding alike justice, truth, probity and moderation. These make the war the pretext of putting up prices, and seek in consequence to make compact their coffers with golden gains. There is no denying, however, that the war has an effect upon certain merchantable commodities. The extent of this effect upon trade in this city is given below from facts obtained by a Herald reporter from leading importers and dealers in special articles of merchandise obtained from France, the trade in which is necessarily temporarily interdicted to a certain extent by the unhappy war in which that country is now engaged.

FALLING OFF IN IMPORTATIONS.

This is the first notable effect of the European war upon our trade, imports of French goods having almost entirely ceased, excepting Lyons goods and others produced in the north of France, and these being brought here through slow and roundabout channels, through Bordeaux and other neighboring ports, whence they are shipped to London and Liverpool, and thence to this city. Of course, whether there will be a more extended blockade against exportations depends upon the changes occurring in the relative positions of the opposing armies and prolongation of the war. It is not believed, however, that the importations, whatever the future is likely to develop, will be cut off entirely. There is no possible prospect of any such blockade being established as at our Southern ports during the rebellion; and, further, our New York enterprise and reckless audacity, with the pleasing prospective of large profits, are quite sure to prove themselves equal to the emergency and devise some means for keeping us supplied with French products as long as such products exist and their positive production is not prevented by the war, where, after all, lies the real and only danger.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	714	242
Bacon, tcs	3	16
Bacon, casks	39	32
Butter, pkgs	60	17
Barley, s'ks	112	5
Bagging, pcs	509	216
Bale Rope, coils	..	..
Cotton, bales	..	981
Cotton yarns, bales	2	13
Coffee, bags	93	191
Cheese, pkgs	775	586
Candles, bxs	575	730
Cement, bbls	..	354
Corn, sks	..	..
Cattle, head	1	22
Coal, bush	..	..
Drugs, pkgs	..	..
Dried fruit, pkgs	153	..
Eggs, bxs and bbls	15	2
Flour, bbls	57	224
Fruit, pkgs	..	..
Feathers, sacks	8	54
Hides, bdls	15	154
Hogs, head	..	..
Hay, bales	157	46
Horses, head	4	..
Iron, pig, tons	9	123
Lard, tcs	6	42
Lard, kegs	106	72
Malt, sacks	..	..
Mules, head	..	..
Mackerel, pkgs	125	8
Nails, kegs	667	767
Offal, sks	..	..
Oil, bbls	..	..
Oats, sks	39	..
Pork, bbls	..	31
Pork, pcs	29	..
Potatoes, bbls	122	256
Rye, sks	11	..
Sugar, hhds	12	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	97	67
Seeds, scks	103	130
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	47	83
Tobacco, boxes	104	515
Whisky, bbls	380	337
Wheat, sacks	1176	..
Wool, bags	3	..

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—A fair demand is reported and prices rule steady. We quote at $1 90@2 per gallon.

ALE—Prices rule steady with a fair trade. Louisville brands are in high favor, and we quote cream ale at $12 00 per bbl; stock ale at $13 00; bottle ale at $9 00; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 00 per bbl.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied and the tendency is to a lower range of rates. We quote at $2@4 per doz for common and the best Shaker brands.

BAGS—There is a light demand for all descriptions of grain bags, and prices are weak but not quotably lower. We quote seamless cotton at 42½@45c for 2-bushel; 50@55c for 2½-bushel, and 58@63c for 3-bushel. Burlaps are steady at 20@22c for 4-bushel, and 17@18c for 2-bushel. Nothing is doing in gunnies.

BAGGING—A moderate jobbing demand is reported and dealers are amply supplied with the various brands and grades of hemp and flax bagging. We note sales of 150 pcs at 29½c, and we quote at 28@29c for hemp and flax. Extra hemp and flax bagging is quoted at 29½@30c.

BALING TWINE—Is in ample supply at 18@20c.

CEMENT—Manufacturers have not revised quotations and sales are made at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. Sales to-day amount to 354 bbls.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair request and bolted is held at 75@85c per bush. loose.

COFFEE—The market rules steady, with a good jobbing demand. Dealers report a good trade. Rio commands 19½ to 23c for common to fancy grades, and we quote:

Laguayra	22½@25
Java	25½@30
Ceylon	24 @25

COTTON YARNS—Prices are unchanged in every respect, and stocks are amply sufficient to meet the wants of buyers. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15 @17 c
" 600, " at	13 @15 c
" 700, " at	11 @13 c
Pound yarns at	32 @33 c

COTTON—The market was lower to-day and transactions were of limited importance. Shipments amounted to 981 bales. We quote:

Middling	14⅝@
Low middling	14 @
Good ordinary	13 @
Ordinary	11 @

CANDLES—Are in good request and prices of star and tallow rule steady. We note sales of 250 boxes twelve and eleven-ounce at quotations. We quote full-weight star candles at 17½@18c; 12-oz at 13@13½c, and 11-oz at 12@13c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Stocks of Ohio factory cheese are improving and prices range from 15@15½c. Western Reserve cheese is held at 15@15½c; pine apple at 25@26c. We note sales 100 boxes at quotations.

FISH—The market rules steady. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium and large, at $23@26 per barrel, No. 1 kitts at $2 75@3 00. White fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at $5 50@8 25; pickled herring $8 50@9 50; sardines, 25@43c per box.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market rules steady. We quote lemons at $9@10 per box. Layer raisins $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants 14@15c per pound.

FLOUR—The market is reported steady, with a fair local and shipping demand. Sales to-day include 700 bbls at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 90
Superfine	4 60@4 85
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 00@6 25
Fancy	6 75@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

HOMINY—The market is well supplied, and we quote at $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

HAY—Is in fair demand for local consumption and for shipment. The various qualities of timothy hay arriving are selling on wharf at $15 to $18 per ton and at $18 to $20 per ton from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—The market rules firm and active. We quote dry flint at 19@20c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green salted 10@10½c per pound.

HOPS—Are quiet at 20@30c for good to prime lots.

IRON COTTON-TIES—The market rules steady. Dealers quote at 5@6½c per lb in round and jobbing lots, cash and on time.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is in good demand and prices are firm. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. [illegible]	62 @ 65
Va. [illegible]	68 @ 75
Va. [illegible]	80 @ 90
Va. [illegible]	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. [illegible]	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. [illegible]	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, [illegible]	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, [illegible]	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, [illegible]	62 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A good demand is reported and prices are unchanged. New Orleans molasses is held at 85c per gal, and sirups range from 60c to $1 25 for the various grades.

NAILS—Are firm and in active demand; 10d to 60d nails range from $4 25@4 50 per keg.

NAVAL STORES—We have no change to make in quotations. We quote:

Oakum, per bale	$4 50@6 00
Tar, per bbl	4 50
Rosin, per bbl	2 50@4 50
Pitch, per bbl	5 00@5 50

OFFAL—Is in fair demand. We quote:

Bran, per ton	$16 50@17 50
Shorts, per ton	21 00@23 00
Ship stuff, per ton	24 00@26 00
Middlings, per ton	28 00@30 00

Feed meal is selling at $1 10@1 20 per 100 lbs.

OILS—Are in good request and prices are steady. We quote:

Linseed oil	94 @96	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 20 @	Bank oil	60 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 15 @1 18	Straits oil	65 @
Coal oil	26 @27½	Lubricating	20 @45
Benzine	15		

PIG IRON—Is in good demand and firm. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Dealers report a fair demand. Louisiana and Rangoon rice at 8½@9½c per lb.

STARCH—Prices are unchanged. We quote at 5½@6½c as to quality.

SOAP—Is steady with a good demand. We quote at 7@7½c for No. 1 German, and 6@6½c for rosin soap.

SALT—The market is unchanged. We quote:

Large barrels at	$3 15
Small	3 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—We note a light decline in clover. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$6 25@ 6 50
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@ 5 25
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@ 1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@ 1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@ 1 75

SUGARS—Prices are steady, with an active demand for all grades; old crop New Orleans sugars are about exhausted, and no receipts of the new are, as yet, reported. We quote N. O. nominal at 11½@13½c. Hard standard, crushed and granulated at 14½@15c. Soft refined at 12@14½c. Island sugars are 11@13½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are steady, and dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

WOOL—There is a fair demand, and offerings meet with ready sale. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c; tub-washed at 45@50c per lb, on arrival.

WHISKY—The market for highwines is steady, and we quote at 84@85c, tax paid.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Dealers report the market well supplied, and sales are made at from $2 50 to $4 per bbl for fair to strictly choice qualities.

BUTTER—Is in active demand, and fair to choice country butter commands 25 to 35c on arrival. Western Reserve is held at 38@40c, and New York at 40@42c. We note sales of 600 lbs country at 35c.

BROOM CORN—Stocks are large, and sales are made at $60@90 per ton.

BARK—Prime chestnut oak is in good demand at $12@12 50 per cord on arrival.

BEESWAX—Finds ready sale at from 28 to 31c per lb on arrival.

CRANBERRIES—Are quiet, with a fair supply. Cultivated command $14@16 per bbl, and wild $10@12 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair request, and steady. We quote apples at 4@4½c, with some sales of strictly choice lots at 5c. Peaches are in light supply, and dealers are offering 6@7c for halves, new crop and bright, and 5@5½c for quarters.

EGGS—Are firm and in active demand. We quote in lots, on arrival, at 22@23c per dozen. We note sales of 500 dozen at quotations.

FEATHERS—Are in fair request, and good to prime lots command 70@75c per lb.

FLAX SEED—Is unchanged and dealers are paying $1 75 per bushel.

GAME—Receipts are light and find ready sale. Dealers are paying $1 75 per dozen for quails, $2 per dozen for dressed squirrels, and $6 per doz for prairie chickens.

GINSENG—Is quiet at 55@60c per lb, as to quality.

POULTRY—Receipts of chickens and ducks find ready sale at from $3 to 4 per doz. on arrival.

POTATOES—Are steady at $2 25@2 35 per bbl. loose, and sales are made from store at $3@3 25 per bbl. packed and in shipping order.

The Provision Market.

There are fair stocks of mess pork on the market, and jobbers are asking $26@26 50, but round lots could be had at $25@25 50, cash.

Stocks of bacon are almost entirely exhausted, particularly sides. Some shoulders are still offering, but the supply must necessarily very soon be exhausted. We note sales 55 casks to-day at 14½@15c. We quote bacon at 19½@20c for clear sides, 18½@19c for clear rib, and 14½@15c for shoulders; hams at 24@25c, and lard at 16½@17c for prime tierce and 18½@19c for keg.

The Grain Market.

Wheat continues to rule firm with a good demand, and dealers find no difficulty in disposing of their stocks at fair values. Receipts are of limited magnitude, and Nos. 1 and 2 red command 90c@$1 (5, on arrival, and white wheat $1 10@1 15.

The corn market is extremely dull, with only a light local demand. Sales of ear are made from wagons at 40@50c for new and 50@60c for old; sales are made from store at 75c. Shelled corn commands 70@75c for prime in bulk.

Oats have undergone no quotable change, and we continue to quote in bulk at 35 to 40c on arrival, and 45c from store. Prime oats command 50c, sacks included.

Rye is dull at 65@70c per bus on arrival and dealers are selling at 80c from store.

Barley is in light demand and steady. Fall barley commands 90c@$1 10 on arrival, and spring barley 75@80c.

Malt is in fair request, and we note sales 400 bushels fall at $1 30. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 35, and spring at $1@1 10.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues seasonably active and prices about the same as have ruled for several days past. Sales to-day amounted to 103 hhds.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Indiana low leaf, $7 40; 1 do do lugs, $6 30; 1 do Henry county new lugs, $5 50; 1 do new trash, $5 20.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 1 hhds Henry county lugs, $5 35 to 5 95; 5 hhds Henry county leaf, $6 50 to 9 90; 5 hhds Hancock county leaf, $6 70 to 11 50; 3 hhds Barren county leaf, $7 30 to 8 10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 23 hhds: range from $5 25@24 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd leaf from Warren county at $7 50; 1 hhd lugs from Warren county at $5 85; 2 hhds lugs from Green river at $5 65, 5 30; 2 hhds new tobacco from Logan county at $6 00, 7 05.

The FARMER'S HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $6 50, 7 40 and 7 80; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and common leaf at $7, 6 90 and 5 80; 2 hhds Ohio county low leaf at $7 20 and 7 95; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $9 30; 1 hhd Owen county leaf at $10 75.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 3 hhds Hart county new leaf, $14 75, 8 40, 7 50; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs, $6; 18 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, $9 50, 9 30, 9 40, 8 60, 8 10, 8 20, 8 30, 7 70, 7 10, 7 30, 7 70, 7 20, 7 50, 7 80, 7 70, 7 30, 7 50, 7; 10 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, $6 70, 6 60, 6 85, 6 60, 6 30, 6 40, 6 35, 6 75, 6 40, 6 20; 7 hhds Indiana common leaf and lugs, $7 80, 7 10, 7, 6 70, 6 60, 6 20, 4 25; 2 hhds Barren county lugs, $6 90, 6 70; 2 hhds Warren county lugs, $6 90, 6 70.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1870.

CATTLE—The offerings amounted to 648 head, of which some 450 head changed hands, leaving nearly 200 head unsold. The market opened tame, on account of the large receipts the past week. The quality was mostly common and inferior, with a few good butcher beeves. Drovers had to work hard to get rid of their droves, and many of them claimed that they lost money. We do not see how any money can be made in handling such inferior stuff as has been brought to market the past month. Those who have handled good stock have realized fair profits in their transactions. We shipped from our pens on last Saturday evening eighteen car loads for the New York market. They were fair shippers, weighing some 1,400 gross. Feeders have been on the market every day and bought freely of the thin steers offered, and taken them to the country to feed. They paid fair prices, which greatly relieved the market at this point. The markets at other points are reported overstocked and dull. As the pork season is near at hand, we do not expect to see any change in prices for some time, at least not until the season is over. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades, none on the market. Fair shippers consist of fleshy smooth steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, sell at $5@6 50; oxen at $4 50@5 when fat. Good butchers' stuff consist of smooth fat cows, heifers and pony steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs, sell at $5@5 25; a few sold at $5 50; second quality, $4@4 50; common and rough at $3 25@3 50; tailings at $2@2 50. Cows—Fresh milkers sell as to quality at from $30@60.

SHEEP—The market is only fair, with but few on sale. We quote, for mixed lots, $1 75@2 50, and good at $3@4 per head.

HOGS—The market is only fair. The warm weather the past three days has had its effect, and the inquiry to-day is not so good by fully 25c on the cwt for the best grades. The markets East are well stocked, and prices are lower, and shippers are slow in taking hold, as they expect to see a decline from present prices. We quote, for light, $6 50@7, and heavy at $7 25@7 75 per 100 pounds gross. None but the best bring the last named price.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts are light, and but few are being shipped South at present. Market reported well supplied, with but little demand.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—Receipts since last reports amount to about 300 head, which are mostly disposed of at different prices. There have been a great many cattle on the market to-day at the different yards, consequently prices have ranged low, yet there is but little change to note since last report. Inferior and rough tailings at 2 to 3c, medium to fair 3½ to 4c, good at 4¼ to 4¾c, and for the best No. 1 butcher stuff 5 to 5½c.

HOGS—Receipts since last reports are light, prices ranging at from 6¾ to 7¼c for half fatted, and for the best tops 7¼ to 7¾c. Some few sales by retail at higher figures.

SHEEP—The market is ruling about as last reports. Thin mixed lots sell at from $1 to $1 50 per head, fair to good butcher sheep $1 75 to $2 25, and for the best butcher sheep 3 to 4c per lb; heavy, well-fatted sheep 4¼ to 5c per lb.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock is still being shipped to the Southern markets in small lots, which is reported dull.

☞ The Council Bluffs Nonpareil says: "A terrible accident occurred at the upper end of Big Grove last Thursday. A farmer by the name of John F. Puryyer had his wheat threshed and stored in the chambers of his house. The weight proved too much for the joists, and Thursday last they gave way, and wheat and timbers came down with a terrible crash, burying beneath them the wife and two children of Mr. Puryyer. One of the children was killed outright, and the other was severely injured, as was also Mrs. Puryyer."

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrives. Day.	Arrives. Nt't	Closes. Day.	Closes. Nt't
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. / 12:30 / 2:30 P.M.	10:30	2:15	10:00 / 12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	9:00	9:30	1:00	5:15 / 12:00
Memphis, Cl'rks-ville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. / 5:00 P.M.	.....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c	7:30 A.M. / 2:00	10:30	7:30 A.M. / 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	2:00	.....	.....	12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	9:00	.....	2:00	.....
Lexington and Frankfort	11:20	7:00	2:00	11:30
L. & F. Way Mails	.....	.....	.....	12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:00	.....	9:00	.....
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	6:00	.....	8:00	.....
New Albany	8:00	9:00	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:30 A.M. / 1:00	.....	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00	.....	.....	12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30	.....	.....	12:30
Mt. Washington Stage. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00	.....	.....	12:00
Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	.....	.....	.....	12:00

The Halt in the East.

The people in the Vosges have never surrendered. The two great German armies which are now beleaguering Paris and Metz marched over them, but they rose up behind them on every hillside and from every defile in the mountains. For want of a leader their operations have been confined to a kind of guerrilla warfare, and they have been a source of continual annoyance to the Prussians, destroying their communications, and often concentrating in such numbers as to oppose a bold front and seriously retard the advance of large bodies of the enemy. The command of these forces was given to Garibaldi, and, within a couple of weeks, he has organized them into such an army as has, it is announced, compelled a halt of the Prussian advance on Lyons. Garibaldi is making a vigorous fight, is active and energetic and may yet make his mark in the history of France.

The Peace Negotiations.

The cable dispatches still talk as if the peace negotiations had not been wholly abandoned. England, in her offers of mediation, asked that Thiers be granted safe conduct through the Prussian lines to Paris, to consult with the Provisional Government in regard to the matter. This safe conduct is still promised, and it is hinted that the Prussians are withholding it for fear of having the Parisians informed of the encouraging state of affairs in other portions of France. The French people are reported as being unanimous in the hope that the Government will accept no humiliating conditions as the price of peace. The basis for an armistice proposed by England, Austria, and Russia, as will be seen by the dispatches, includes a provision that there shall be no dismemberment of French territory. This may be accepted as declaring the position of those powers on that subject.

Surrender of Metz.

The surrender of Metz is announced in a telegram from the King of Prussia to the Queen at Berlin yesterday. This is a great blow to France. Bazaine, though he may have been holding out, as reported, for the Emperor, kept a German army of two hundred thousand men off of the Republic. The King's dispatch says the army surrendered was one hundred and fifty thousand strong. There were not that many men in Metz, but the capitulation probably extended to the whole force under Bazaine's command, which includes the Fortresses of Metz, Thionville, Phalsburg, Bitche, and almost the whole of Eastern France. The large German armies engaged in beleaguering these places are now free to go to Paris or assist in the subjection of the other French cities.

It is not improbable that the dispatch which came several days ago, announcing the capitulation of Metz, only anticipated the matter, and that the terms of the surrender were then correctly given. Bazaine's giving up may be a bold stroke for the restoration of Napoleon. It is, at least, a bold stroke against the Republic. He surrendered the whole force in the east of France when only Metz was seriously menaced, and that place may have held out longer. He may have loved France better than he did the Prussians, but that he is no friend of the Republic has been evident all along.

Congressional Election—Tuesday, November 8th.

We understand a general misapprehension exists in the interior of the State as to the time of holding the election for members of Congress. It is thought by many that the election will be held on the first Tuesday in November. The law names the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, which makes it this year Tuesday, Nov. 8th.

NEWS FROM THE LEE.

Best Time Ever Made to Baton Rouge.

THE NATCHEZ OUTSTRIPPED.

The backers of the Robert E. Lee have cause for rejoicing this morning. The Natchez is distanced again, and the Lee has made the best time on record from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. A telegram from Mr. Wes. Whitlow, mate of the Lee, dated at Baton Rouge yesterday, and received last night by Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., of this city, states that she made that point in seven hours, forty minutes and forty-two seconds, beating the time of the Natchez eight minutes and fifty-eight seconds.

The time of the Lee to Natchez is not likely to be a falling off. On the contrary, it is probable that she will make a showing equally as good as she has made at Baton Rouge. If there is anybody now who has any doubt about where the horns belong let him retire to the solitudes of Cincinnati and reflect.

The following dispatch gives the time of the Lee to the different points between New Orleans and Baton Rouge:

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 27.—The Lee made the following time to-day on her run to Natchez:
Carrollton—26 minutes 25 seconds.
College Point—5 hours, 28 minutes 20 seconds.
Donaldsonville—4 hours, 30 minutes 55 seconds.
Baton Rouge—7 hours, 40 minutes 42 seconds.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

What was Appropriated and What has been Expended by the City Government this Year.

From the books of John M. O'Neal, Esq., City Auditor, we take the following statement of the amount appropriated and the amount expended to maintain the City Government from the first day of January to the 27th day of October, 1870:

	Expendit's.	Approp'ns.
City Officers	$34,656 01	$ 38,5 0
Engineer's Department	16,467 20	23,600
Work and Pest Houses	16,553 00	18,000
Police Department	95,445 12	131,000
Jail Expenses	1,473 06	2,000
Intersections, E. D.	12,616 93	18,000
Intersections, W. D.	11,643 18	16,000
Hospitals	18,231 25	33,500
Pumps, &c	3,612 85	5,000
Printing	14,949 24	20,000
Stationery	1,650 00	3,000
Alms-house	15,440 06	19,000
Board of Health	5,018 96	8,500
Fire Department	79,125 70	95,000
Hospital extension	26,541 46	31,000
New hook and ladder	3,808 70	3,500
Streets, 1st district	14,606 42	18,000
Streets, 2d district	17,798 14	20,000
Streets, 3d district	28,408 73	35,000
Streets, 4th district	31,488 81	38,000
Streets, 5th district	26,297 24	30,000
Streets, 6th district	15,110 24	24,000
Sewers, E. D.	29,452 03	35,000
Sewers, W. D.	38,645 77	44,000
Furnishing hospital	5,073 14	7,000
New City hall	2,409 12	50,000
Incidental expenses	1,041 89	25,000

Using Fraudulent Stamps.

John A. Dickinson, of this city, was yesterday arraigned before the United States District Court. He was charged with having used a sixty-cent Revenue stamp which had been previously canceled. The case was given to a jury for trial who returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the assessment of the lowest fine, which is one cent. The highest penalty is $1,000 fine and imprisonment. Judge Ballard withheld judgment and the defendant was awarded to the custody of the Marshal.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of Both Boards—An Ordinance Providing for the Inspection of Live Stock—The Report Upon the New Jail—Claims Allowed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Kreck, Gilpin, Barret, Gies and Byrne.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Guthrie presented a petition of P. C. Fox, Esq., and others, asking that the pump at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets be repaired, which was referred to Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. Vissman submitted the bonds of H. J. O'Neal and Joseph Buckley, policemen, which were approved.

Mr. Mitchell submitted the following separate contracts, which were severally approved:

C. Fleckheimer, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Fifteenth and Southgate streets.

Sale & Cecil, to improve the sidewalks on both sides of York street, between Sixth and Seventh.

J. Keegan, to improve Twentieth street, between Main and Rowan.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Police, $11,633, expenses for September, 1870.
P. Helion, $571 90, for work on sewer.
J. J. Tiget, $150 75, for repair of pumps.
COURIER-JOURNAL, $719 94, for printing.
Same, $982 25, for printing.
Thos. Bradley, $380, for printing, &c.
Same, $3,784 28.
Snead, Sayre & Bryan, $9, for repair of market.
A. A. Gosnell, $17, for printing.
Same, $18, for printing.
P. Tomppert, $250, Clerk's fees.
Al. Bourlier & Co., $117 30, for dippers.
Moellman & Sidel, $13, for repair of market.
H. Wolford, $229 65, cash paid for gas.
J. Krieger, $169 80, for work on streets.
E. Gunter, $10, for supplies for Engineer.
A. C. Schuman, $51 25, for supplies for Engineer.
Same, $12, for supplies for Engineer.
T. Jack Conn, $10 25, clerk's fees.
W. C. Kennedy, $31 40, costs of suit.
Harris, Talmage & Given, $34 50, for ice.
Robt. Biggs, $52 65, for plumber's work.
P. Pfeiffer, $7,995 57, for work on sewer.
H. C. Lloyd, $14 15, for medicines.
E. S. Sutton, $15 85, for medicines.
W. G. Schmidt, $8, for medicines.
Wm. Skene & Co., $49 88, for supplies for Health Officer.
Same, $49 75, for supplies for Health Officer.
E. Huhlein, $75, for rent of dispensary.
Bonourant, Lewis & Gage, $5 25, for lime.
P. G. Trunnel, $32, physician to dispensary.
F. Kern, $4 65, for medicines.
M. K. Allen, $15 30, for medicines.
Theo. Daub & Co., $69 75, for disinfectants.
T. B. Rodman, $48 95, for medicines.
A. Marcus, $27 50, for paint.
Louisville Commercial, $39 50, for printing.
Workhouse, $1,879 05, for stone.
U. Stengel, $365 75, for repairs of streets.
Fred. Ruby, $670, for work on bridge.
Peter Reuter, $11, for hardware.
P. Kirley, $6 50, for repair of tools.
Snead, Sayre & O'Brian, $797 22, for castings.
Ray & Connell, $60 08, for lumber.
C. E. Clark, $1,966 37, for work on sewer.
U. Stengel, $28 65, for repair of sewer.
P. Bannon, $561 66, for sewer-pipe.
L. H. King, $265 52, for work on sewer.
Jas. Nevin, $4,102 75, for work on City Hall.
J. D. Fowler, $3,095 12, for work on City Hall.
Union Cement company, $1,098 25, for cement.
St. Xavier's Institute, $4,932 40, for keeping poor girls.
White & Selvage, $1,123 48, for repair of streets.

CLAIM REFERRED.

J. G. Mather & Co., $79 60 for carpets.

Mr. Vissman submitted a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting an ordinance from the Common Council, to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Market street, from Wenzel street to Mrs. Woolley's west line, which was carried, and the ordinance was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Vissman submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Shelby street, between Lampton street and Kentucky street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Kentucky street, between Shelby street and Logan street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Logan street, between Kentucky street and Kane street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Second street, between Main street and Washington street, and from Washington street to Water street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Second street, between Main street and Water street, or such portions as the City Engineer may direct.

An ordinance for improving a part of Spring street, from the north side of Payne street to the south side of Quarry street.

Mr. Vissman submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment for improving the sidewalks on both sides of Southall street, between the Shelbyville turnpike and the Louisville and Frankfort railroad; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of improving Second street, from the north side of Market street to the north side of Jefferson street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of improving Second street, between Main and Market streets; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of improving Broadway, from First to Brook; McAtee & Cassilly, contractors.

Apportionment of improving Broadway, from Floyd to Preston; McAtee & Cassilly, contractors.

Mr. Vissman submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the Mayor to have Fulton street, from Preston to Van Buren street, repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution authorizing Mrs. Luckett to remove her hay scales from Broadway to Logan street, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to make a temporary road-bed in Cabell street, from Fulton to Franklin, which was referred to the Finance Committee and Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Guthrie submitted the following ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Twentieth street, between Congress and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets, and between Jefferson and Green.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street; between Twenty-second street and the east line of P. S. Barber's addition.

Mr. Guthrie submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving High street, from Eleventh to Tenth cross streets, J. C. Dennis, contractor.

Apportionment of improving High street, from Nineteenth to Eleventh cross street; C. G. Gordon, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Pirtle street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street; M. King, contractor.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a Common Council resolution approving the Engineer's report of the grade of Breckinridge street, from Shelby to Vine, which was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a communication from T. P. Smith, asking the appointment of a committee to settle with him as Treasurer of the Court-house Commissioners, which was referred to the Committee on Compromises.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a resolution directing the Auditor to make weekly reports to the Council as to the condition of appropriations, which was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance regulating the routes and tracks of the Louisville City Passenger Railway Company; also fixing the tax on same and establishing their rates of fare, which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Mitchell and Guthrie—2.

NAYS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Crowe, Gilbert and Gault—5.

Mr. Mitchell, from same, reported an ordinance for the benefit of the Beargrass Transportation Company, which was tabled.

Mr. Crowe submitted a motion to reconsider the vote whereby said ordinance was tabled.

Mr. Vissman submitted a motion to table the resolution to consider said vote, which was adopted.

An ordinance from the Common Council to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Live Stock, which was read and referred to the Joint Committees on Health.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council were adopted approving the following Engineer's apportionments:

Apportionment of improving Third street, from St. Catherine to Oak, Wm. Skene & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of improving the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, G. W. Irvine, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Eighth and Lexington streets, Dan'l Tirnan contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Twenty-fifth and Bank streets, C. Fleckhammer contractor.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, November 3, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday Eve., Oct 27, '70.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment. President Long in the chair and all the members present except Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Hackett, Thierman and Yantz.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Mayor submitted propositions for the erection of a fence around the Louisville City Hospital.

Mr. Jefferson moved to refer the papers in the matter to the joint Committee on Hospital, which motion prevailed.

The City Engineer submitted the following apportionments, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of Second street, from Main to Market street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of Second street, from the north side of Market to the north side of Jefferson street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment as per correction of Broadway, from First to Brook street; McAtee & Cassilly, contractors.

Apportionment of Broadway, from the west side of Floyd to the west side of Preston street; McAtee & Cassilly, contractors.

Apportionment of High street, from the west side of Nineteenth to the north side of Eleventh cross street; C. G. Gordon, contractor.

Apportionment of Pirtle street, from the west side of Eighteenth to the east side of Nineteenth street; M. King, contractor.

Apportionment of High street, from the west side of Eleventh to the west side of Tenth cross street; J. C. Dennis, contractor.

Apportionment of Third street, from St. Catharine to Oak street; Wm. Skene & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalks on both sides of Southall, between the Shelbyville pike and the L. and F. railroad; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalks north side of Jefferson, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; G. W. Irvine, contractor.

Apportionment of well at the intersection of Eighth and Lexington streets; Daniel Tirnan, contractor.

Apportionment of well at the intersection of Twenty-fifth and Bank streets; Chas. Fleckhammer, contractor.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions allowing the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

P. Bannon, $561 66 for sewer-pipe.
L. H. King, $265 52 for work on sewer in Jefferson street.
James Nevin, $4,102 75 for excavation for City Hall.
J. D. Fowler, $3,095 12 for brick-work on City Hall.
Union Cement Association, $1,098 25, for cement.
U. Stengel, $28 65, for repairs to Clay-street sewer.
C E Clark, $1,966 37, for sewer in Brent street.
Ray & Connell, $60 08, for lumber.
Snead, Sayre & O'Brien, $797 22, for iron work.
P. Pfeiffer, $7,995 57, for work on Fifth-street sewer.
White & Selvage, $1,123 48, for repairs to bowldered streets in the Fourteenth district.

Sam'l Manly, M. D., Health Officer, submitted a communication inclosing an ordinance to provide for the election of inspectors of live stock.

The ordinance was read once and rule suspended.

Mr. Kaye moved that the ordinance be taken up by sections, which motion prevailed.

The first section was read.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out "one" and insert "two," which motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted.

The first section, as amended, was then adopted.

The second section was read.

Mr. German moved to strike out the second section, which motion prevailed.

The third section was read.

Mr. German moved to strike out the words "Assistant inspectors," which motion prevailed.

Mr. Dupuy moved to insert "except for his own family use," which motion was rejected.

The third section, as amended, was then adopted.

The fourth section was read.

Mr. Duncan moved to strike out the word "or" between the words "for sale" and "for slaughtering purposes," which motion prevailed.

Mr. German moved to strike out the word "assistants," which motion prevailed.

Mr. Duncan moved to amend by striking out section three and inserting section two, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Gray moved to insert the words "or agents" after "owners," which motion prevailed.

The fourth section, as amended, was then adopted.

The fifth section was read.

Mr. Jefferson moved to amend by requiring the reports to be made monthly, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Duncan moved to strike out the words "and the cause for such condemnation," which motion prevailed.

The fifth section, as amended, was then adopted.

The sixth section was then read.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out the sixth section, which motion prevailed.

The seventh section was read.

Mr. Long moved to strike out that portion requiring purchaser or packer to pay for inspection, and insert owner or agent.

Mr. Long then withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Long moved that section seventh be stricken out, which motion prevailed.

The eighth section was then read.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out the eighth section, which motion prevailed.

The ninth section was then read.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the words assistant inspector be stricken out, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out the words negotiations of the Board of Health, which motion prevailed.

The ninth section, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. McAteer offered an additional section, placing inspectors under the control of the General Council, and fixing their salaries at $1,500 per annum, and with power to appoint assistants at $100 per month.

Mr. Kaye moved to strike out that portion conferring upon Inspectors power to appoint assistants, to be paid by the city, which amendment was accepted.

Dr. Walling offered as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. McAteer, that the fees be paid by the purchaser at rates agreed upon with the Inspector, which was adopted.

Mr. Edwards moved to refer the ordinance to the City Attorney and Joint Committee on Health, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Kaye submitted the following contracts, which were severally approved:

Contract for well at Fifteenth and Southgate streets; Charles Fleckham ner, contractor.

Contract for McAdam pavement on Twentieth, from north side of Main to north side of Rowan; John Keegan, contractor.

Contract for sidewalk on both sides of York, between Sixth and Seventh; Sale and Cecil, contractors.

The Mayor submitted the bonds of the following policemen, which were severally approved, viz: Henry J. O'Neill and Joseph Buckley.

Mr. Duncan, from the special joint committee, presented a report upon the condition of the new jail, which was read; and also presented the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That all work under the aforesaid contracts is hereby ordered to cease for violation of said specifications, and the Mayor is hereby authorized and requested, in connection with the County Court, to have the old jail repaired, and necessary alterations made in the new jail, as indicated in the report of Mr. H. Whitestone and the City Engineer.

Mr. Orrill moved to refer the report back to the committee, with instructions to consult with the City Attorney and County Court, and to make the report the special order of the next meeting at 8 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Long presented a petition of the President and others of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia road, which, without reading, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution granting permission to Mrs. Luck to remove her scales from Broadway to Logan street, which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jefferson offered a petition which, without reading, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

Dr. Walling offered a resolution allowing the widow of Joseph Harman per diem for forty-five days, which was adopted.

Mr. Sauer offered a claim of $919 25 in favor of the Louisville Anzeiger for printing, which was allowed.

Also in favor of same for $717 94 for printing, which was allowed.

Also a claim in favor of same for $577 72 for printing, which was allowed.

Also claim of $577 72 in favor of COURIER-JOURNAL for printing, which was allowed.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, November 3, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Attest. J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

THIRD STREET.

The Fashionable Drive—Progress of the Nicolson Pavement—The Park.

The Nicolson pavement, on Third street, from Oak to one hundred yards beyond the barracks, has been completed, and seems to be a fine piece of work. It has taken the place of the extended drive to the Park for display of fashionable turnouts and fast driving. Every pleasant afternoon, between four and half-past five, the coupes and brettes, phaetons and skeleton buggies that crowd the drive present a most handsome appearance; the first two, rolling ponderously along with a pair of long-tailed bays, or chestnuts, or blacks, as the case may be, attached, and with fond mamma and papa in the back seat, keeping a proud but at the same time a sharp eye on the black-eyed or blonde-haired daughters in front. The phaeton, with a nimble little horse in the shafts, and a grinning contraband in the complementary rumble, seats just two and no more (heisal), and those, Mrs. Grundy says, shall be both of the softer sex. But the fair driver in any of these comparatively heavy carriages seems to find no difficulty in holding her own with the, one would think, much faster establishment driven by the moustached individual on the course, whose animal, singularly enough, will break and demands a tight rein and a heavy hand, but by no means a correspondingly close attention. This abnormal circumstance may be noticed in any drive along any beach during the summer time, and, for aught we know, has found its continued development upon the course in our own city.

The completion of the Nicolson to the Park, if this is not a misnomer, will make one of the handsomest and most complete roads in the country. According to the contract, it should have been finished by the 1st of November, whereas hardly more than a third of the pavement has been laid, and winter is now almost upon us. But in view of its final completion, it were well to take some measures into consideration, and afterward carry out the same, whereby the country terminus of the road might be beautified and improved. The grounds belonging to the House of Refuge are susceptible of much improvement, in more senses than one, and it would certainly redound much to the credit of our city fathers to take such improvement in hand. The grounds, it is true, do not possess very extended natural advantages, but a judicious laying out of malls, avenues and drives, added to the one course around the Park, would certainly do much to beautify the Park, and to make it an attractive place of summer resort. In default of this, at least the introduction of a sprinkling cart every afternoon during the hot season would conduce very much to the enjoyment of the frequenters of the place.

It is unfortunate that we have no regular park, and with but little prospect of getting one for some years to come. The inference, then, is manifest, that we should make the best use possible of what advantages we have already, and that, while doing so much toward rendering the city itself more comfortable, we should not forget that we are peculiar among all cities of our size in not having a single spot away from our places of business and dwelling-houses, where we may take a stranger with a good grace or without a blush at our want of such a conventional resort.

In Memoriam.

The City Court adjourned yesterday at an early hour in respect to the memory of the late W. G. Reasor, Esq., its former Prosecuting Attorney, and a meeting of the bar, of which Judge Price was chairman, was immediately organized, and a committee, composed of Messrs. Hagan, Baird, Joyce, Allen, Jackson, and Harney, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, which were ordered to be spread upon the journal.

Col. Harney, the former law partner of Mr. Reasor, was appointed to report the resolutions, which he did in a neat little speech, replete with kind and generous sentiments. Gen. W. L. Jackson, R. F. Baird, Esq., R. A. Hamilton, Esq., and Judge Price followed with brief but beautiful tributes of respect to the memory of deceased.

The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have received the sad intelligence of the death of W. G. Reasor, Esq., for a long time prosecuting attorney of this court, and it becomes us that we, who knew him so well, should express in some manner our great loss and grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our friend and co-laborer in the law, we have lost a faithful and true advocate of law and justice, a genial and true brother, and the people of Louisville a charitable and good citizen.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That the court be requested to have the foregoing spread on the records of this court, and that the clerk be directed to furnish a copy of the same to his family.

Resolved, That this court, in respect to the memory of Mr. Reasor, be declared adjourned.

The Hog in the Common Council.

The discussion at the Council meeting last night upon the ordinance appointing inspectors of live stock took a wide range. In reply to the argument that inspection would prevent disease, a member who claimed to know all about the hog differed with the doctors on the subject. He said that one doctor had taken a piece of pork, submitted it to a chemical analysis with a magnifying glass of immense magnitude, and reported that the pork was full of trichina; that a piece of pork an inch square contained many millions of a little worm or something or another that would kill a person quicker than lightning when taken into the stomach. Another doctor had taken a piece of the pork and submitted it to a chemical analysis, and said it was impregnated with globular globes or something of the sort, which contained a small white speck, so small that it could scarcely be seen, which, he said, when taken into the human stomach, formed the tape-worm. The member admitted that the doctors knew a great many things, but that they could tell whether that small white speck when taken into his (the member's) stomach would turn to a toad, frog, or tape-worm he did not believe.

New Mail Arrangements.

Commencing on November the 1st, there will be three daily mails, each way, between Louisville and New Albany. The postoffice officials have closed the contract with the officers of the J. M. and I. R. R. to this effect, and the arrangement will commence as above stated.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JUDGE JOHN BRAGG, of Mobile, is at the Galt House.

ANN HARDIE, w. c., Frank Washington, and Lewis Scott, drunk and disorderly, were in jail last night, arrested by officers Kiel and Ready.

THE services at the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd will commence at 3 p. m. to-day, it being the festival of S. S. Simon and Jude, and also the anniversary of the institution. An omnibus will leave Christ Church at 2:30 p. m.

GOV. ROBT. WICKLIFFE and nephew, en route to Louisiana; Major G. Dunn, of New York; C. F. McNutt, Martinsville, Indiana; S. H. Brunswick, Bloomington, Indiana; M. M. Ray, Indianapolis, Indiana; W. A. Montgomery, Gosport, Indiana, prominent lawyers, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

EDDIE, a little son of P. Clancey, living on Sixth, between Jefferson and Market, while playing on the window sill in the second story of his father's house yesterday afternoon, lost his balance and fell upon the pavement below, a distance of at least fourteen feet. Strange to say, he escaped without the slightest injury.

WE referred yesterday morning to the waterfall at the intersection of Fourteenth and Jefferson streets, caused by exercising Engine No. 4, under the superintendence of Capt. Latimore. The Captain assures us that whatever inconvenience attended pedestrians was entirely unintentional, and we give him full credit for his statement.

LAST night, for the first time in the memory of the oldest habitue, a negro man took his seat as one of the spectators at the meeting of the General Council. He listened patiently to the burning words of eloquence on the hog question that fell from the lips of the members for about an hour, and then, finding that the tendency to somnolency was too strong to be resisted, gracefully retired.

DR. STONE left for New Orleans yesterday evening. In the forenoon he delivered a lecture in the amphitheater of the University to a very large audience of physicians and students. Ample notes of this lecture were taken by Dr. Yandell, and we are informed that it will be written out for publication in a forthcoming number of the American Practitioner. During his stay in the city Dr. Stone made many personal and professional friends, and his departure for his home in the South is universally regretted by them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

The very bad weather of last night did not prevent a fair audience from assembling at the Opera House for the fourth rendering of the Three Blind Mice. The pantomime has in it so many enjoyable features that it is not surprising it should receive such hearty encouragement. Tony Denier rivals George Fox as the best clown in the country, while Mr. Chas. K. Fox, in Pantaloon, has, perhaps, no equal upon the continent. The pantomime they bring on the stage has the merit of not being played to death, this being its first season. The incidents, tricks, transformations, dancing, and surprising feats are entirely novel. To-night the pantomime will be repeated, and for the benefit of Tony Denier.

Stage Gossip.

M'lle Nilsson appeared again in concert, on the evening of the 24th, in New York city. The criticisms in the papers of last Wednesday upon the concert are mainly taken up with notices of Miss Marie Krebs, a successful debutante in instrumental music. She is the daughter of a German musician, whose compositions are quite well known in Europe and in this country, and, though not yet twenty years old, her execution is said to be characterized by all the force and brilliancy of a practiced performer. Her selections for the evening display at least a daring but rarely seen in so young a musician, but whose rendering, if successful, stamps the performer as a most finished and accomplished pianist. Her opening venture was a melody from Rubenstein, succeeded immediately by Liszt's arrangement of the tarantella from "La Muette di Portici." Being recalled, she followed up her daring debut, in playing the extremely difficult and eccentric movement of Von Weber's, known as the "mouvement perpetuel." As we have said, her appearance is hailed by all the critics as an immense success. She will be a very great addition to the Nilsson Company.——The Nilsson concert in Philadelphia, for Thursday night, the 20th, realized $6,665, the receipts for the five nights of her engagement in the city being upwards of $30,000. So much for the stories of her financial failure.——Lea Silly and Celine Montaland continue to alternate as her Highness of Gerolstein, every night, at Fisk's Opera House. The engagement lasts for some weeks yet, after which, it is said, the irrepressible James will allow his proteges a provincial tour.——This is the last week, for the present, of Marie Seebach's stay in the metropolis. She next goes to the New England cities. Her tour West will not be taken until toward the close of the season.——Lydia Thompson, with her company, is still at Wood's Museum, New York. She draws the largest houses, we are told, in the city, so Louisville is not alone in its penchant for such performances. The troupe appears nightly in the new burletta, Lurline, arranged, as is Wallace's Opera, from the "Naiad Queen." The burletta differs not much in construction, tone, and general design from pieces of similar character, and is as cheerful, musical, and audacious—ly extravagant as any of the plays to be found in the repertory of the Blondes. So says, in substance, the New York Courier.——The English Opera Company, the only one, we believe, now in the country, opened a two week's season at Niblo's on Monday night, in the familiar opera of "Martha." We cannot believe that its presentation can equal that of Parepa's company of last winter, though, indeed, with the exception of Parepa herself, the principal voices are the same. But in that very exception lies the truth of our conception. Mrs. Richings-Bernard has a good voice, is an accomplished artist and a pains-taking musician, but she wants the manner and the tone and the action and the fifty qualities in which Parepa is pre-eminent, and she is, above all, deficient in the sentimental and at the same time humorous manner which the soprano part in Martha imperatively demands. Again, her voice is neither fresh enough nor sympathetic enough for the "Last Rose of Summer," which is the chief attraction in the opera for those who have sat entranced under the magic of Parepa's voice. Mr. Seguin as Tristam, Mrs. Seguin as Nancy, Castle and Campbell as Lionel and Plunkett, are old friends in familiar parts.——Robertson's new comedy of "Birth" is of about the same general character as the other comedies of that fertile and ingenious author—depicting the marked contrasts and incidents to which conventional distinctions in society give birth. It has met with much success in London with Sothern in the cast, and will probably soon be transplanted to our stage.——Alexander Dumas pere is said to be lying at the point of death, from paralysis, in a small town near Dieppe, France. He at one time built a theater at his own expense, for the representation of only his own plays, but, as may be imagined, it met with no success. It may be news to our readers, as to us, that Dumas is the son of General Alexander Davy Dumas, a negro, and the first to attain so high a position in the French army.——Fanny Janauschek commenced an engagement at the Chestnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Her still somewhat defective pronunciation made the talking part in her Lady Macbeth not an entire success; but in the sleep-walking scene, demanding only pantomimic action, she is said to have rivalled Siddons in the delicacy of the conception and in the force of her delineation; and, as Lady Macbeth can belong to no language, but is a character of every nation and every clime, M'lle Janauschek must be without her peer in this country in the rendering of the character.

BASE BALL

Red Stockings vs. Atlantics.

The following is the full score of the game, on Wednesday, at Philadelphia, between the Red Stockings and Atlantics, which resulted in a victory for the latter and was the sixth defeat this season for the former:

CINCINNATIS.	O.	R.	ATLANTICS.	O.	R.
G. Wright, s s	3	2	Pearce, s. s.	3	3
Gould, 1st b	3	2	Smith, 3d b	3	1
Waterman, 3d b	3	0	Start, 1st b	1	1
Dean, r f	2	1	Chapman, l. f.	4	1
H. Wright, c f	3	1	Ferguson, c	3	2
Leonard, l f	3	0	Zettlein, p	5	0
Brainard, p	4	0	Hall, c. f.	3	1
Sweasy, 2d b	3	0	Pike, 2d b	2	1
McVey, c	3	1	McDonald, r. f.	3	1
Total	27	7	Total	27	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnatis	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	—7
Atlantics	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	5	—11

First base on errors—Cincinnati 4, Atlantic 9.
Left on bases—Cincinnati 5, Atlantic 3.
Wild pitches—Brainard 4, Zettlein none.
Passed balls—McVey none, Ferguson 1.
Fly-catches missed—Cincinnati 2, Atlantic 2.
Bases on called balls—Atlantic 1.
Foul catches—Cincinnati 4, Atlantic 6.
Out on strikes—McDonald 1, G. Wright 1.
Double plays—Cincinnati 1, Atlantic 2.
Umpire—Mr. C. Mills, of the Mutuals.
Time of game—two hours.

The Hopes, of Buckner's, beat the White Stockings, of Westport, Saturday, by 66 to 32; and the Independents, of Buckner's, beat the second nine of the White Stockings by 54 to 46.

Infanticide.

Particulars were given yesterday of the attempt of a negro woman named Maria Washington to murder her new-born babe. The child was thrown by its mother into a vault in the rear of the premises where she resided, on Green, between First and Second. The child was recovered alive, but died yesterday morning. The following is the result of the inquest held by Coroner Weber:

INQUEST No. 30—Held on the south side of Green street, between First and Second, on the body of a new-born mulatto male child. Verdict of the jury—It came to its death by being thrown into a vault by its mother, Maria Washington.

J. C. WEBER, Coroner.

Painful Accident.

This morning, a little after 2 o'clock, supernumerary policeman W. G. Enlow met with a very painful accident. He was walking, on Fifth street near Breckinridge, with Lieutenant Stinkhorn, and remarked to him that there was a dangerous dog in that neighborhood, and drew his revolver, a Smith & Wesson patent, from his pocket and cocked it, when by some means it was discharged. The ball entered his right thigh, inflicting a painful wound.

Says the Court Journal: "Running the Prussian blockade of Paris (it can hardly be called a siege) has tempted Yankee speculators; and it is said that one individual has succeeded in getting into Paris, by some means, some £60,000 worth very needed supplies, and has not, by any means, done as yet."

Chicago is bragging over a big organ just introduced into one of the city churches. The instrument has sixty-three stops, nearly four thousand pipes and three manuals, and ranks third in the country in volume—the Boston instrument and that in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, being of greater power.

THE CORPORATION ELEPHANT.

Report of the Special Committee of the Council on the New Jail—The Building Wholly Unfit for the Purpose for Which it Was Designed—A New Jail Necessary—They Ask the Mayor to Order the Work Stopped and the Old Jail Repaired.

A BIG BLUNDER SOMEWHERE.

At the meeting of the General Council, last night, Mr. Duncan, of the Lower Board, presented from the joint Special Committee the following report upon the condition of the new jail. It will be mighty interesting reading to the dear people who pay the taxes:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 27, 1870.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, Committee on Court-house and Public Buildings, respectfully transmit herewith, for the information of your honorable body, the report on the new jail by Mr. Whitestone, architect, and the City Engineer, made in pursuance of resolution approved Oct. 20, 1870. This committee has for a long time past been anxiously engaged in determining the precise merits and demerits of the new jail so far as constructed, and its real value and usefulness when completed according to the adopted plans.

The conclusions to which we have been at length forced, after as thorough an examination as we were capable of giving to the subject, are now completely confirmed by the professional researches and written report referred to. And we would add to the testimony of the gentlemen making the report—to guide the Council in their action in the matter—that we believe the jail, as it has been constructed, has been an expensive failure; that it is not wise to permit it to go on as it has been going; and that even if completed according to the specifications, which have been widely deviated from so far, it would not answer the purposes for which it was intended.

We think that the recommendation in the accompanying report should be carried out as presenting the best course of the city under the circumstances; that is, to have all work under old contracts discontinued, and the old jail to be repaired as well as may be, and the necessary alterations made in the new one to make it fit for habitation.

We believe it would be better if an entirely new jail could be constructed on a different site altogether; but we offer the following resolution as providing for present necessities and being the best course to be pursued in the emergency:

J. M. DUNCAN, C. C.,
HENRY T. JEFFERSON,
J. R. DUPUY.

WHEREAS, The plans for the new jail having been demonstrated to be unsuitable, and the work on said building not having been done according to contract specifications, and not being satisfactory; and,

Whereas, Even if the jail was constructed in completion in accordance with the specifications it would be an ill-ranged and unsatisfactory structure; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That all work under aforesaid contracts is hereby ordered to cease for violation of said specifications; and the Mayor is hereby authorized and requested—in connection with the County Court—to have the old jail properly repaired, and necessary alterations made in the new jail as indicated in the report of Mr. Henry Whitestone and the City Engineer.

LOUISVILLE, October 26, 1870.

Hon. John G. Baxter, Mayor:

SIR—The undersigned, in pursuance of the Council resolution, "to examine the plans and specifications of the new jail, and report to the Council whether or not they think the building, when completed according to said plans and specifications, will be such a building as the necessities of our city require, considering specialty, safety, durability and ventilation, and whether or not the work, so far as completed or in course of completion, is in accordance with said specifications," respectfully report:

1. The examination has been made by personal inspection of the building, and by test measurements where possible. The papers used in the investigation were the contracts and specifications handed by the Mayor, and, as we are informed they are all that were received by the present city officials, the plans of the building having disappeared. For the purposes of this report, recourse was had to the architect's drawings, in his office; and, it is proper to add, he freely gave such information as was called for. But, for a thorough and minute survey to determine an exact compliance with, or departure from the original plans, and thereupon to recommend adherence or deviation from them, the examining officers must have the plans in hand, with liberty to take them on the premises for comparison with the work done, and afterwards, to the office for study. Our report is, therefore, more or less general.

2. That portion of the new jail building now partially completed and in temporary use, we found entirely unfit for the present prison service of Louisville. Originally designed for the confinement of female prisoners, at the greatest estimates, and prepared by him with additional cells to accommodate sixty-six prisoners, of both sexes, until the old jail could be removed, it is now over-crowded, insecure and unhealthy. On the 14th inst. ninety-seven prisoners were on the jail record, and of these, fifteen were confined past. There have since been 110, and this number has been considerably exceeded in time past.

On account of the over-crowded condition of the jail, it has become necessary to place at night three inmates in some, if not all the double-cells, each 13 dimensions seven feet by eleven, and seven and a half feet high; and within this space are also two folding beds and the basins and hopper. The allowance for each inmate was, therefore, less than 200 cubic feet of imperfectly circulated air. The single cells are five and a half feet by seven, and seven and a half high, or two hundred and eighty-nine cubic feet; and two inmates, we are told, were frequently confined in one single cell. It was also necessary, for the same want of room and air, to confine a portion of the prisoners, male and female in the hospitals, while the interior corridor, 13 feet by 38½ feet in area, was the only place for exercise and meals for the white prisoners; and the passages and balconies of the larger cell chamber the only similar place for colored prisoners. The females were only more comfortable on account of being less crowded from their smaller number. But the entrance to their quarters being directly through the male corridor, and a grated door permitting constant communication between the two apartments, it is now difficult, if no impracticable, for the Jailer to preserve order and decency while the inmates of both sexes have access to this grating.

The cells are constructed of riveted boiler plate iron, and are arranged in three stories with access by iron stairways and balconies. They are lighted mainly from the skylights above, and balconies and doors intervening intercepts so much of this light that to clean the cells properly and inspect them will require artificial light in day-time. In fact, it is at present very difficult to secure even partial cleanliness, and especially difficult to detect attempts at escape during their progress. The confined spaces and over-crowded condition of the jail give the prisoners more than ordinary or proper opportunities for surprising and overpowering the turnkeys.

The ventilation of the main cell chamber is now temporarily provided by a pipe-shaft through one of the skylights, small grated windows upon either side-wall, and small grated openings in the outer doors. The human senses, without further examination, attest the fact that this ventilation is insufficient even at the present season; and in the interior corridor it has become necessary to partially remove the skylights above for temporary relief until the weather, and heating arrangements require them to be replaced.

In the present incomplete and exposed condition of this jail escape is easy, and especially so with outside co-operation. It is neither necessary nor prudent to enter into details in the face of recent facts. Prompt steps should at once be taken for a double guard outside, especially at night; and the outside approaches to the back and side walls should be closed up as soon as practicable.

It may be added that, with the exception of the temporary ventilating shaft and the roof packing, the improvements and alterations advised by a committee of physicians, in their report of May last, have not been executed. And the difficulties of light and ventilation noticed in that report as well as the present report, will be materially increased during the progress, and upon the completion of the City Hall building, which will overtop and confine the jail still more than the engine house on the other side. In many particulars the site of the jail building is unfortunate, and unsuited for complete jail accommodations on the more approved plan.

3. In comparing with the contract requirements, the character, quality and dimensions of work already done, we find material departures from the specifications placed in our hands; and mainly in the iron work. Most of these changes, the architect states, were made by his authority and with the knowledge and approval of the Chairman of the Building Committee. These departures from the specifications, affect in our opinion the cost and quality of the work done. No note or record of them appears upon the copies of the contracts and specifications held by the city; and we did not understand from the architect that endorsements had been made as required upon these or other copies.

4. In the judgment of the undersigned, the space allowed by the present limits of the jail lot (125 feet by 200) is not sufficient for jail buildings area, or as guard-house walls and exercise yards, at all suited to the necessities of the city. It is the opinion of the City Engineer that the present plans and structure may be modified, and with important additions may be made to answer for temporary use or even for a few years. But the undersigned both unite in recommending that as soon as circumstances permit a new jail site be provided for permanent improvement and use; and the present structure be appropriated for other public purposes. Respectfully,

[redacted] HENRY WHITESTONE.
[redacted] I. M. ST. JOHN.
City Engineers.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27, 1870.

To the Committee on Public Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your instructions to advise what should be done to render the existing prison buildings more suitable, we recommend the following alterations and works:

1st. That the walls of the western portion of the new prison be raised at least ten (10) feet higher, that the raised roof be made a non-conductor to the external heat and cold; that large windows be formed on all sides in raised parts of walls; that all the face coverings to spaces between ceilings and floors and backs of cells be removed to assist circulation of air through said spaces; that abundant perforations be made in backs and ceilings of cells into these spaces; that the parts thus perforated be lined with perforated plates of case-hardened iron, well fastened with rivets, and when the season compels, positive mechanical pressure be applied to force in fresh air for ventilation.

2d. That a gas-bracket be fixed near the joint of each cell-door, to swing into cell through doorway, and afford light to clean and inspect the interior; that shutters be attached to the small external apertures in the west wall; that each stack of soil pipes be supplied with an effluvium pipe, terminating outside of the roof; that the arrangement of drain-pipes in cellars be altered and improved, and that the interior of cells be repainted white.

3d. That stronger and more substantial railings be fixed to balconies of cells; that steam be used for heating; that baths be provided for all prisoners, and facilities for washing and drying clothes afforded.

4th. To enhance security, that the dumb-waiter chamber be lined or cased with plate-iron; that access by outsiders to walls or roof of prison be prevented by suitable fences; that gas-lamps well protected be placed to light the exterior approaches, and that vigilant, or, in fact, double guards be constantly on duty outside of walls.

5th. That the old building be repaired with new wooden floors, and grated doors, and sashes to windows; each cell used to have a water-closet and water-service, and to be heated in same manner as the new portion of the prison. A portion of the old building may be appropriated to females, and the remainder to prisoners held for minor offenses, or those less likely to attempt to break jail; that the high wall be repaired, all the angles made obtuse, and other preventives to retard or prevent scaling adopted; that the yards to be repaired and drained and privies built; that day rooms for separate classes be built in portions of the areas around the buildings.

6th. The large expenditures which the above alterations and works will require causes a regret that they are necessary, as only an imperfect or temporary prison accommodation will thereby be provided; but, under the circumstances, we know of no better plan to meet the pressing wants of the present.

Respectfully, HENRY WHITESTONE,
I. M. ST. JOHN,
City Engineer.

CITY FEATURES.

Another Tape Worm.

A few days ago John Gates, of Cairo, arrived in New Albany in search of Wilcox, the celebrated tape-worm man, and going to Dr. W. M. Wilcox's drug store, on the corner of Spring and Bank streets, he applied for treatment for tape worm. Dr. Wilcox admonished Mr. Gates on last Saturday night to abstain from food until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, which he did. At that time Mr. Gates appeared, and received a dose of the Wilcox remedy, and in two hours and a half he ejected a tape worm twenty-seven and a half feet long. Mr. Gates had been troubled with this repulsive and horrible monster for four years, and had spent hundreds of dollars to dislodge it, but all in vain, until this last short trial.

How is the Following for High?

The following prizes were sold by W. Scott Glore in Gollsday's last drawing, October 24th: $1,000 in greenbacks; watch and chain, Howard movement, $250; diamond ring, $200; ladies' watch and chain, $100; diamond watch, $100; four silver watches, $25 each, besides 55 other prizes worth from $3 to $35 each. Next drawing at Louisville, Ky., November 28th. Tickets $1, or six for $5. Capital prize, $1,000 in gold; second prize, diamond cross, twenty-three stones, $1,000.

Non-Residents' Sale of Real Estate.

Those desiring bargains in real estate should bear in mind Morris, Southwick & Co.'s sale to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, of Duncan and Bank street lots. This property must be sold, no matter what it brings. See full description in auction column.

A new thing in flannel for winter wear—the "Vosburg" Seeced flannels—all wool. Platt is the only man that has them, and he makes them to order.

Orphanage of the Good Shepherd.

There will be an anniversary service at the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An omnibus will leave Christ Church at 2½ o'clock to convey those who may desire to attend.

"Boys' Clothing." Invoices received today, making stock excellent in school and dress suits. Also superior stock of over-coats, at J. M. Armstrong's.

Platt has a large consignment of embroidered shirt fronts, which he will have till Saturday, and he invites attention to them.

The best photograph gallery in the city is J. C. Elrod's, which, as everybody knows, is the second one on Main, below Fourth street. Has the best light in the world.

"Petersburg Suits." One hundred of these suits in this morning. Orders will be filled as far as sizes admit. Price $16 for coat, pants and vest. J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

Platt's last novelty—"The Lester Shirt"—made to order. The most stylish thing yet.

The cheapest ferrotypes and photographs in the city are at Hall & Co.'s, 58 Main, below Second street.

To Mothers and Nurses.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup for Diarrhea, &c., in children, whether induced by teething or other causes, is the safest and best remedy.

During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

The following are the proceedings of this court: For drunkenness and disorderly conduct Press Stewart, Hector Thomas and Eugenie Brown, bailed, $5 each; Pat. Scanlan, fined $30; May Miller, H. Browning, P. Stevens, W. Collins, Mike Crone and Jas. Myers, discharged.

S. P. Cunningham, obtaining $5 under false pretenses; continued.

Thomas Williams, stealing harness; continued.

Sarah Drake, stealing three dresses from Lizzie Ingram; continued until Saturday.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Henry P. Murrat et al. vs. Mary Josephine Fisher; amended petition of Frank Fisher and answer of defendant filed, and ordered that the order heretofore made in this case appointing a commissioner be and the same is hereby so amended as to show that J. S. Henning, Philip Fisher and Thos. Goss are appointed commissioners to ascertain and report under oath the net value of the real and personal estate of the defendant, Mary J. Fisher, wife of said Frank Fisher, and the annual profits thereof, and whether the interest of said Mary J. Fisher require the sale as prayed in the original and amended petitions herein to be made.

David Jones, administrator, vs. Thomas Jones' heirs, subpoena duces tecum awarded plaintiff against —— Stewart, returnable on the 28th inst.

SUITS INSTITUTED.

R. V. Snodgrass vs. David Kountz, et al., suit for sale of land belonging to the estate of Eva Kountz, deceased, and distribution of proceeds, according to the rights of the parties, the plaintiff claiming an interest by virtue of a conveyance of the interest of John L. Kountz, one of the heirs of said Eva Kountz, deceased, by order of this court in a suit, No. 21,239, wherein Stratton and Snodgrass were plaintiffs and John L. Kountz was defendant.

Duval, Ketchum & Co. vs. Suratt H. Brown. This is a cause transferred from the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

W. H. Herdman vs. G. F. Downs, et al.; cause assigned to the 28th inst. for trial.

Charles F. Rudd vs. Robert Ernest; defendant's demurrer filed and assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

Wm. R. Leichford & Co. vs James W. Holloway, et al; leave granted to withdraw note sued on by leaving a copy with papers.

James R. Johnson vs. Chas. Johnson; satisfaction of judgment acknowledged.

Meyer & Lowenstine vs. John Ed. Sackstader; reply to defendant's answer and counter claim filed.

John Runtzman vs. Jacob Bald, et al., assigned to 3d of November.

James Treasey & Bro. vs. F. A. Middleton; defendant's affidavit contesting attachment sued out filed.

Leopold Madden vs. Wm. Krippenstappel; assigned to 5th of December.

The Board of Trustees of the Male and Female schools and public school of the city of Louisville vs. the General Council of the city of Louisville and A. W. Harris; plaintiff's motion for mandamus assigned to 7th of November for hearing.

D. K. Stephens vs. M. S. Lord et al.; assigned to 2d December.

Johnson, Newman & Co. vs. Reynolds, Son & Rye; judgment for plaintiff for $4,037 70, with interest from the 3d of February, 1870, till paid.

On motion of Fountain T. Fox, Jr., the court adjourned in respect to the memory of W. G. Reasor, Esq., deceased.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. John A. Dickenson, jury trial; verdict, guilty. The defendant was committed to the custody of the Marshal.

United States vs. Andrew Downing. Admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. E. S. Read, et al. Attachment ordered against Ben. P. Read, returnable 3d inst.

Chas. Taylor vs. Wm. Hall. Pleas filed.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Daniel Chenault. Transfer of Montgomery Circuit Court filed.

G. P. Gains vs. Samuel Carpenter. Case remanded.

Caroline Lise vs. H. Hirsch. Motion of plaintiff to strike plea of defendant from files.

Fielding Hinson vs. Alvin Wood. Replication of pleas filed.

Johnson & Myers vs. Clay & Scull. Declaration filed.

Cobb & Co. vs. D. M. Perrith & Co. Replication filed.

Ezekiel Noel vs. J. E. Rese, et al. Evidence heard and arguments in part.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Copeland vs. Copeland, &c., Simpson; affirmed.
Simpson County Court vs. Arnold, &c., Simpson; reversed.
Houk's heirs vs. Houk, Rockcastle; reversed.
Lawrey's adm'r vs. Beverly, Henderson; reversed.
Anderson and ux. vs. Hampton and ux., Livingston; dismissed.
Huff vs. Boothe, &c., Hardin; affirmed.
Horman et al. vs. Brewster, &c., Crittenden.

ORDERS.

Duker vs. Frantz, ar., Jefferson; petition for rehearing overruled.
Higgenbotham vs. Davis, &c., Garrard; motion for rule overruled and cause continued.
Crain, &c., vs. Trimble, Bath;
Singleton vs. Williams, Morgan;
Coffee vs. Cox, Morgan;
Lewis vs. Ratcliff, Morgan;
Hazelrigg vs. Salyer, Morgan; orders of non-suit set aside, and causes continued.
Baker vs. Ward, Kenton; motion to extend time in which to file petition for rehearing overruled.
Linthicum's adm'r vs. Short, Henderson;
Stein vs. Watson, Henderson;
Blackwell vs. Bryne, Union;
Pierson, &c., vs. Kean & Preston, Union; submitted on briefs.
Locket vs. James, adm'r, Union;
Ward vs. Samuels, &c., McLean;
Ward vs. Dudley, &c., McLean; continued until next term.
Prather vs. McDowell, &c., Louisville Chancery; argued by Hon. J. F. Bullitt for appellees.
Spalding's adm'r, &c., vs. Wathen, Union; argued by S. B. Vance, Esq., for appellee, and laid over for further argument.

Discharge in Bankruptcy can be Impeached Collaterally only for Fraud—Sureties in Attachment Bond Released by the Discharge of Principal.

Payne & Bro. vs. Able, &c. } From Warren.

REVERSED OCT. 26—LINDSEY, JUDGE.

In 1868 Payne & Bro. instituted three suits against Able and others and attached the property of Able. The attachments in two of the cases were discharged by the execution of the bond required in section 242, Civil Code, and in the other by the bond prescribed in section 233 to have the property forthcoming and subject to the future order of the court. Answers were filed, the causes consolidated, and in August, 1869, Able by amended answer pleaded a discharge in bankruptcy, releasing him from all debts and claims existing on the 23d of October, 1868, as a bar to the further prosecution of the suits against him. Payne & Bro. replied, charging that when Able filed his petition in bankruptcy he failed to place their names or debts on the schedule, and they had not therefore been proven, and hence the discharge presented no bar to a recovery in this action. On a hearing the suits of Payne & Bro. were dismissed, and the court refused to hold the sureties on the attachment bonds for the amount of the debts.

Held—Under the present bankrupt act the discharge of the debtor can only be set aside by a direct proceeding upon the ground that it was fraudulently obtained, and it cannot be impeached in a collateral proceeding for any other reason. The reply of Payne & Bro. does not charge that Able fraudulently omitted their names from the schedule of his creditors, and, as their claims were provable under the bankrupt act, his discharge relieved him from all personal liability to them on account of the same. (8 Met., Mass., 70; 1 Richardson, 374.)

Though the bankrupt act provides that "no discharge granted under this act shall release, discharge or affect any person liable for the same debt for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, indorser, security or otherwise," yet the sureties on the attachment bonds were never liable for the debts, and did not contract to pay the same or any portion of them. In two of the bonds they agreed and undertook that the defendant Able should perform the judgments of the court, and in the other that the attached property or its value should be forthcoming and subject to the order of the court for the satisfaction of such judgment. No judgments were or could have been rendered against Able, and hence the contingencies upon which they were to become liable as sureties have not arisen and can not arise.

The court, however, erred in dismissing the petition of Payne as to the other defendants, and as Payne & Bro. did not prove their claims, the discharge of Able does not necessarily prevent them from enforcing any liens they have acquired by the institution of their suits on the property alleged to have been fraudulently conveyed by Able. The assignee being a party, he had power to adjudicate and settle the rights of all the parties growing out of the transaction.

Lien for Purchase Price—Statute of Frauds—Limitation.

Hodgskin vs. Jackson. } From Daviess.

AFFIRMED—PETERS, JUDGE.

Carrico sold land to Blandford, executing bond to convey the same when the entire purchase price was paid. Blandford assigned the title bond to Hodgskin, and Carrico assigned the notes given for the unpaid price to Jackson. Carrico afterwards conveyed the land to Hodgskin, but reserved no lien for the unpaid notes, because Hodgskin desired it, and promised to pay them, and agreed that they should be a charge on the land, and did pay one and secured the other. This is a suit by Jackson to subject the land to the payment of the other.

Held—When the conveyance was made the land was bound for the notes, and the promise to pay them by Hodgskin was founded on a valuable consideration, to get the lien removed and the conveyance of the title. It then became his own debt, and he could not avail himself of the statutes of frauds, and his acknowledgment of the debt and promise to pay it took it out of the operation of the statute of limitations.

I. O. O. F.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Kentucky took place in this city on Wednesday. The session, which was a very harmonious one, closed on yesterday. The following is a condensed report of the proceedings. Immediately after the organization, the Grand Officers made their annual reports, and the Grand Master appointed the following-named committees:

On State of the Order—M. J. Durham, M. S. Dowden, J. P. Ritter, J. C. Underwood, W. Hoffman and W. T. Curry.

On Finance—A. H. Ransom, J. S. Linney, John S. Spiceland, W. W. Hodges and Silas Horton.

On Subordinate Lodges—P. H. Leslie, L. R. Hawthorne, L. J. Martin, L. Eschtenkemper and H. F. Logan.

On Correspondence—M. E. Nichols, J. G. Hall, W. W. Twyman, R. L. Hambrook and E. M. Angle.

On By-Laws—W. W. Morris, Henry Wolford, H. C. Metcalfe, J. D. Trapp and F. A. Ricuardson.

On Appeals—John F. Fisk, E. J. Howe, A. Rammers, E. M. Stone, Z. Gibbons and J. F. Huber.

On Credentials—E. W. Turner, W. Raye, J. J. Mefford, S. Coggeshall and A. N. Wexelenburg.

On Unfinished Business—J. P. Phister, J. G. Welch, W. W. Chambers, G. R. Ellis and Wm. Drysdale.

The Grand Master also appointed as a special committee to represent the Grand Lodge of Kentucky at the convocation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, which meets at Indianapolis on the 15th of November next, the following named gentlemen: Henry Wolford, Louisville; John C. Underwood, Bowling Green; John S. Spiceland, Cadiz.

The following Grand officers were elected and installed to serve the ensuing term, to-wit: E. W. Turner, Richmond, Grand Master; Wm. Hoffman, Deputy Grand Master, Mt. Sterling; J. W. Johnson, Grand Warden, Lexington; Wm. White, Grand Secretary, Louisville; Geo. W. Morris, Grand Treasurer, Louisville. J. D. Trapp, of Lexington, was elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The following are the nominees for the Grand offices: Grand Master, W. W. Morris and V. Shinkle; for Deputy Grand Master, J. C. Underwood, H. F. Middleton, A. Rammers, U. B. Williams, J. G. Thomas; for Grand Warden, G. Fenley, A. G. Daniels, M. E. Nichols, P. H. Leslie, B. F. Fargo, H. McCoy, W. J. Connell, J. R. Marrs and H. F. Logan; for Grand Secretary, L. R. Hawthorne and Wm. White; for Grand Treasurer, Geo. W. Morris; for Grand Representative, M. J. Durham and B. Musselman.

The Grand Lodge will hold its next annual session at Bowling Green, Ky.

Past Grand Sire C. D. Farnsworth was in attendance on the Lodge on yesterday.

The attendance at this meeting of the Grand Lodge, as we stated the other day, is much the largest ever had in this jurisdiction. The presence of Grand Sire F. D. Stewart and Past Grand Sire Farnsworth gave new life to this noble order in this State.

AN ABSURD CUSTOM.

The Folly of "Resolutions" About the Dead.

[From the Church Weekly.]

There is one way of honoring the memory of the dead to which, as a general rule, we have a very great dislike—we mean the proposal and adoption of the "usual resolutions." One almost knows by heart beforehand the stereotype preambles, and looks with certainty for those "words of course" which are found in all such documents. They begin with the expected "whereas" and end with suitable condolences to the family and with the order to print in some favorite newspaper the proposer. For the most part such resolutions are merely formal. They may—nay, in very many cases they must—come far short of expressing all that should be said or all that is really felt or meant, but in very many also they are only the mere following of a bad custom. Something is expected and something is done. But how bald and hard and meaningless that something really is! How dangerously near it often comes to very solemn farce and mockery!

We know no occasions on which the folly—we had almost said Pharisaism—of this bad custom is more noticeable than when any of the clergy die. With very little or no personal intercourse with each other except of the most formal business character; with very few friendships worth the name, wherein they live as bound together; standing aloof from each other in a life-long work as if they were men whose interests and pursuits and griefs and toils were as far apart as earth and Heaven, the clergy grace the funerals of their brethren as a formal mark of respect to "the profession," and pass "the usual resolutions" with an alacrity that astounds the bystander who has watched the facts. Nay, these "usual resolutions" are not infrequently offered by the men who know the least or nothing of their late "lamented brother," and with that duty done his memory is passed out of mind, just as he was forgotten or unknown in the days of his life. We hope the day is not far distant when such resolutions will be shelved as "funeral sermons" have been.

Northwestern Georgia Inducements.

[Cor. New York Sun.]

The Northwestern counties of the State of Georgia have long been regarded as the garden spot of the State, if not of the entire South. It is the country known as the Cherokee purchase, embracing the entire limestone belt lying west and north of the Chattahoochee river. It is a country of hills and valleys, having fine water, beautiful scenery, and abundant mineral resources. The climate is mild for nine months of the year, and the winter months of December, January and February are only unpleasant in rainy weather, as there is but little cold weather, the thermometer rarely falling below 25 degrees above zero in our severest weather.

The population for the most part are intelligent and energetic, and are rapidly recuperating from the desolations of the late war. Great advances are making, particularly in agriculture. The demand for improved implements is largely increasing, and the numerous fairs throughout the State evince a lively interest in this department. The State fair, to commence in Atlanta on the 19th inst., will doubtless prove a grand success, as preparations have been made on a grand and liberal scale.

The labor question is causing much trouble in Georgia, as the freedmen as a general rule have not proven efficient or trustworthy. In this section of Georgia, however, there are very few negroes. It is a white-man's country, and the people are industrious, law-abiding and quiet. We are on the line between cotton and grain, and grow both successfully. Grain, clover and the grasses all succeed here, and fruit also does well.

Improved lands may be bought here at $5 to $25 per acre, and emigrants from the North or elsewhere, who come to follow the peaceful pursuits of life, will be warmly welcomed by our people, and will find this an excellent country, and far more desirable than the cold and inclement regions of the Northwestern States, to which the tide now seems to be flowing.

Some Prussian wags before Metz crept out one night very near the French lines and planted a "battery," of which overturned bee-hives were the mortars, old stove-pipes the cannon and old clothes on stakes the men. In the morning the French batteries opened a terrific fire on the supposed battery, and with such an effect that soon not a vestige of it was to be seen.

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River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, October 27.—Weather cloudy, with good prospects for rain. Monongahela three feet six inches and stationary. Heavy rains reported on the upper Alleghany. No arrivals. Freight offering freely in anticipation of a rise.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—River six feet four inches. Risen three inches. The Florence passed down from Ironton to Louisville. Showery this afternoon. Warm.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 27.—Weather cloudy, warm and windy, with some indications of rain; mercury reached 86. River has fallen 2 inches. The port list includes Henderson, Cairo, Green river, Grandview and Louisville packets. Quickstep arrived at noon, having made splendid time, towing a large model barge and doing a heavy way business. Her pilots report only 3¼ feet at Cottonwood, and a very intricate channel. The Exchange will arrive at 5:30 p. m. The packets all go out full. Commenced raining at 5 p. m., with signs of a wet night. Capt. Sam. Houston, Supervising Inspector, leaves by the Quickstep for Cairo and Little Rock.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—The river is falling very slowly; 15 inches scant on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and warm. The Burksville passed Clarksville on Tuesday evening, and has not yet arrived; it is supposed she can not get over Harpeth shoals.

CAIRO, October 27. Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 p. m.; Mollie Ragan, Evansville packet, 1 a. m.; Silver Bow, St. Louis to Red river, 1 a. m.; City of Alton, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8 a. m.; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 9 a. m.; Victory, St. Louis South, 9 a. m.; Norman, Evansville to Memphis, 5 p. m.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 p. m.; Importer, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 p. m.; Belfast, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Mohawk, Cairo to New Orleans, 7 p. m. River rose two inches. Weather clear. Mercury 78.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Arrived — Beardstown, Peoria; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Belle La Crosse, St. Paul; City of Cairo, Vicksburg. Departed—Argonaut, Tenn. river; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Dubuque, St. Paul; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. River falling. Weather very warm. Mercury 80 at 3 p. m.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Up—City of Chester. Down—Menona and Able.

DIED.

BRUCE—At Covington, Ky., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, of diphtheritic croup, CHARLES A. WITHERS, youngest son of the late R. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, in the 5th year of his age.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Several good, reliable, working men, in different parts of the State, as soliciting agents for the Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Address No. 144½ Main street, Louisville, Ky. W. J. DAVIS, State Agent. oc25 d18

$240 per month to Agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LINISTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. oc22 d42

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc1 d1mn&w

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MERCER & CO., 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. oc11 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au27 d1y

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 12th day of Oct., A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Shover & Hamlet, of Bowling Green, county of Warren, and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of Nov., A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Messenger. oc28 d1

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States, District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. G. MANN, of Logan county, Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. CHAS. S. GRUBBS, Assignee. oc28 F3

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.
BENEFIT OF
TONY DENIER.
Last Night but One of
Fox & Denier's Pantomime Troupe
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1870.
3 BLIND MICE.
Saturday—Benefit of C. K. Fox.
Matinee Saturday afternoon.
Monday—The great sensation star, Albert Aiken, in the WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

ROLLER SKATING
AT
Glover Hall,
Seventh st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 o'clock to 10:30.
Admission—Single tickets 50 cts. oc26 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.
Regular Sales of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blankets, Quilts, &c.; China and Glassware, Sewing-Machines, New Cane-seat Chairs and Rockers; also one fine English Transter Pistol, in mahogany case, with apparatus complete,
AT AUCTION.
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, the above, to which the attention of families and dealers is respectfully invited. Terms cash.
oc28 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY KEWIN & MORTENSEN,
231 Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh sts.
Furniture, Balance of Furs (300 sets), Hats and Caps, Dry and Fancy Goods, Queensware, Carpets, Paintings, Mattresses, Glassware, &c.,
AT AUCTION
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., in sales-room, as above.
KEWIN & MORTENSEN, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
200 Lots Assorted Alpacas; 300 prs Assorted White and Gray Blankets; 300 prs Assorted Jeans, with 500 lots Assorted Plaids, Ticking, Bal. skirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION.
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, 28th Oct., at 10 o'clk, at auction rooms.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
BY OSBORNE & McATEER.
WE will sell at auction on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1870, on the north side of Green street, bet. Floyd and Preston, at 4 o'clock p. m., a brick cottage with 31x100 feet of ground. This is a fast growing location and will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the city.
OSBORNE & McATEER, Auct'nrs & Ag'ts, 161 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
oc28 d4*

PUBLIC SALE
BY FRED. FRISHE.
AS we have sold not more than one-half at Plenge & Co.'s auction sale, we will, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m., sell the balance of said dairy, on Eighteenth, near Kentucky street—25 cows, 2 bulls, 10 horses, 5 wagons, all the buildings, 800 shocks corn, hay and oats, harness, and everything on the place.
Terms—All sums of $25 and under, cash; over $25, 9 months' credit.
oc26 d6 FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

Non - Residents' Sale—Duncan and Bank Street Lots at Auction to the Highest and Best Bidder, without limit or reserve.
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 o'clock, we are authorized to sell as above two beautiful lots, each 30x190 to an alley, on the north side of Duncan street, near Twenty-second; also 77 5-12 by 200 deep on the south side of Bank street, near Fulton, Portland. Sale to commence with Duncan street lots. Terms announced at sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.
oc26

FOUR DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
FRIDAY, Oct. 28.
300 Cases Boots and Shoes,
including several invoices of fine goods to arrive.
Terms cash.
oc28 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS

Gas Fixtures.
I HAVE just received a large stock of gas fixtures, and will sell them at New York prices.
oc19 dim-4thp ROBERT DIGGS, 76 West Green street.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD HANDS, 1 boarding boss, 3 blacksmiths, 50 farm hands, 1 school teacher, 1 teacher brass band, 1 teacher piano, 1 linguist, 10 drivers, 3 small families on farms; also situations for 3 grocery clerks, 4 salesmen, book-keeper, agents, boys, &c., at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced physician, a location in some flourishing town or city. His wife and daughter desire a situation as teachers in a public or private school, or will open a school in the same locality. Address C., No. 11½ Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn. oc28 d2*

WANTED—TO RENT—Any one having a small cottage or rooms they wish to rent can find a prompt paying tenant, who can give good references, by addressing, and stating terms, &c., "N. O.," this office. Must be in a good neighborhood and near street railway. oc28 d2*

WANTED—TO INVEST—$1,500 to 2,000 in a paying business. Address with full particulars, H. T., care J. L. Light & Co., 374 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O. oc28 d2

WANTED—BOARDING—In a nice family, conveniently located, by a young man, wife, and child. References given and required. M. C., 4.. Fourth street. oc28 d2*

WANTED—A BRASS-FINISHER—Apply at FELTON & WILLIAMSON'S, 63 Market st., bet. Second and Third. oc28 d2*

WANTED—TO RENT—A good stand to start a drug and perscription store. Address, stating location, terms, &c., "Apothecary," Louisville P. O., Ky. oc27 d2*

WANTED—HORSES—To winter on my farm. Stock shall have comfortable quarters and be well fed. Personal attention given. Terms reasonable. Address C. S. COLEMAN, O'Bannon's, Lou. Cin. and Lex. R. R., or call on George Lindenberger, 69 Second street. oc25 d14*

WANTED—COOK AND NURSE—A good cook and nurse girl are wanted immediately. Apply at office of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE—A good modern house of six or eight rooms. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 West Jefferson st. oc28 d3

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER—On my farm. Stock shall have comfortable stables, pasturage, grain fed, and proper attention. Terms reasonable. Address J. H. MAXWELL, O'Bannon's P. O., L. & C. R. R., or call on JOHN WHITE & CO., No. 68 Second st. oc25 d6*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A neat frame cottage of three rooms and kitchen, on leased ground having 11 years to run, for a vacant lot. Address JAMES THOMAS, this office. oc18 deod6

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. el6 deodtf

WANTED—DRUG STORE—In a growing country town, where a profitable business can be done. Address A. D. YOUNG care Boone & Boone, Louisville. oc1 d1m*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you need one? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE. Stores, private families, hotels, &c. Girls find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. oc28 dtnot

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A two-story brick house, 4 rooms and kitchen, cellar, cistern, &c., all in good order, situated on the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Bank streets. Lot running back to an alley. Apply on the premises, or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. oc28 d4*

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—A long and well established manufacturing business, centrally located. Will sell cheap for cash or take a small farm near the city in exchange. Small capital required. For particulars call on or address W., 612 Fourth st. oc27 d3

FOR SALE—HORSE AND ROCKAWAY—A fine gentle rockaway horse, also a Doctor's rockaway, will be sold low. Apply to G. A. JONES, No. 36 Center street, between Green and Walnut. oc27 d3*

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Of 6 rooms, on Twelfth st., bet. Magazine and Broadway, No. 337. Lot 26x158 to an alley. I will take a small house or lot for the back payments. Terms—one-half cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. Inquire of F. COOPER, corner of Eleventh and Broadway. oc28 d7*

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPIES, Wagon Manufacturer, 189 Jackson street, bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET LOT—26¼ by 200 feet, south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth. PEARSON & MEDDIS. oc11 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—30x124 feet on s.e. cor. First st., between Catherine and St. Joseph, and also 25x200 feet on west side First st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. au1 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNOLIA TANNERY—At Magnolia, Pike county, Miss., with 30 acres of land, a two-story dwelling, and other valuable improvements, splendid boilers, grist-mill, two bark-mills, splitting machines, and hides, tanned leather, tools, stock and dies, hoes, spade, shovels, axes, lumber, and boards, 1 cart, 2 wagons, a pushcart, 65 cords bark, harness, mules, hogs, &c., all buildings of every description for a complete tannery. For terms apply to GAINES & FELT, 121 and 129 Common street, New Orleans.

FOR SALE—At Owensboro, Ky.—I wish to sell one-half or the whole of my large, new, four-story brick STEMMERY, situated at the city wharf, on the bank of the Ohio river, a little above the city. The modern arrangements for the tobacco stemming business. I would sell one-half or the whole very low or would take a partner in the next season's business. Personal attention given. There is a large and fine crop will no doubt induce capitalists to invest in it. I refer to R. J. Usher, Walter Glenn, Jack Dunlop, Robt. Dunlop, and Ray & Co., Louisville, Ky. The undersigned, at Owensboro, Ky. FRANK T. HALL.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID OLDHAM COUNTY FARMS—The attention of the public is particularly directed to these tracts of land, which, for quality, improvements, health, beauty, and convenience to market, are not surpassed by any in the State. They are situated in a good neighborhood, practical and social, and ..., offering an investment rarely equaled. The first is the well-known farm known as "Barton's Bluff," situated on the Ohio river, 16 miles above Louisville, containing 348 acres of the best No. 1 land, 200 acres rich bottom land, the balance upland. It is all well set in grass, 80 acres rich blue grass, the balance of the land in grass, timothy and clover, nearly all of it fenced. The timber is of every description of oak, such as poplar, walnut, ash, &c., besides enough for 10,000 posts. This farm has plenty of fine springs of never-failing water, every necessary building, with a running stream that never fails. The comfort and convenience, two or three good fine frame dwellings, barn, stables, and other buildings of every description. It is all under fence. Good orchard, and one of the best fruit locations in the State. The river view from this place is unsurpassed in beauty and for picturesque beauty and majesty will be found unequaled. It is at all seasons, and a good road to Louisville. It is at all times one of the best farms in Kentucky, known as the "Eden Stock Farm," on Harrods Creek, 15 miles above Louisville, half a mile from the L. C. & L. R. R.... Place. ... This is one of the choicest ... land. This is ... farm in the State. ... brick dwelling, ... every description ... proved by art ... capacity ... fenced ... in full bearing ... fine frame buildings ... rooms, porches, ... dance of the best timber and water, and ... there is not a better stock farm in the State. ... a further description of ... chase would see and judge for himself. Therefore ... invite the attention to make a good and profitable investment. Terms—¼ cash; the balance in equal payments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from day of sale. Possession given when desired. For further particulars apply to me, on "Eden Farm," or JOHN G. AYARS, Esq., corner Market and Preston streets, over German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky., or WM. TARLTON, Goshen, Oldham co., Ky. oc25 d15ex5a

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Furnished or unfurnished, the house now occupied by M. W. Clusky, No. 85 East Walnut street, bet. East and Floyd. Apply on the premises or to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 West Jefferson st. oc25 d5*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house containing 8 rooms with attic, all in complete repair, on Chestnut, bet. Preston and Jackson streets. Apply to GREENE & CO., No. 179 Main street. oc26 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice dwelling containing 8 rooms, situated on Market, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Rent $30 per month. Inquire of B. C. LEVI, No. 90 Fourth st. oc28 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished sleeping room for one or two gentlemen, 141 Jefferson street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. oc26 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The front office, on second floor, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, recently vacated by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company; also a desirable office on third floor in same building. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM—Situated on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 159. For particulars apply to M. R. SCULLY, No. 159 Market st. oc13 dtf

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—10 rooms, on the east side of Second, between Gray and Broadway. J. D. BONDURANT. oc16 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—10 rooms, water and gas. House in good repair. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, 144 Main, above Fifth st. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Dr. Bedford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Eighth street. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 139½ Jefferson, near Fifth. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 118 West Main street. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—2 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 126 south side Main, just above Fourth street; also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, closets, stationery, well warmed, and in all respects complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main street. se5 dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. 16, from Simpsonville, Ky., a dark brown mare mule, about 15 hands high, in good order; has a wart under her left eye, also a little lame in left fore foot (caused by gravel); clean limbed, with mane and tail shaved; white nose. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery, or $50 for the mare and conviction of the thief. Address or call on T. G. STARR, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oc19 d1*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can obtain fine rooms and good boarding by applying at the new building corner of Tenth and Jefferson. References exchanged. oc26 deod3*

BOARDING—Gentlemen to occupy pleasant rooms with board, 150 West Walnut street. oc26 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A COW—On the morning of the 18th inst., on the premises No. 233 West Jefferson st. The owner can have the same by applying as above, proving property, and paying charges.